

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## Nixon, Brezhnev Sign Accord Limiting Land, Sea Missiles

### Senate Must Vote Curb Of ABMs, Not of ICBMs

MOSCOW, May 26 (AP)—President Nixon signed tonight a historic agreement with Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev to curb the nuclear-arms race between the superpowers and cap the summit meeting in Moscow.

The signing ceremony was in Vladimir Hall of the Kremlin and was the first accord to limit stockpiles of offensive and defensive strategic weapons.

The pact is a surprise two-part agreement to limit deployment of nuclear arms by freezing the number of land and sea-based missiles at current levels.

It had been thought that the Russians would be permitted to overtake the American lead in missiles that are launched from submarines. The accord provides for no catching up, however.

The first part of the agreement is a formal treaty, subject to ratification by the U.S. Senate, that limits each country to setting up two defensive anti-ballistic missile sites—each site to contain no more than 100 killer weapons aimed at incoming offensive missiles.

One site will protect Moscow, and another Washington.

The United States will go ahead with plans for an ABM installation at Grand Forks, N.D., abandoning a blueprint for an ABM site in Montana.

The Russians will be permitted to set up a second ABM site at least 780 miles from Moscow.

The agreement's second part—affecting offensive missiles—will be an executive accord, not requiring legislative ratification. It will have a five-year lifetime, a period during which the two sides will attempt to forge a more permanent treaty.

#### Pullout on Six-Month Notice

Even so, the treaty covering ABMs permits either country to pull out on the agreement upon six months' notice.

The accord is considered likely to stir controversy in the United States, with some critics sure to argue that too many loopholes are included.

The limits on installation of intercontinental ballistic missiles, whether in silos on land or aboard submarines at sea, will be the number under construction or deployed at the time of the treaty-signing.

The White House said this would mean that the Soviet Union could maintain about 1,618 ICBMs while the United States will have 1,054.

Construction of missiles designed for launching from submarines—a field in which the United States believes it has a decided advantage—will be frozen at current levels.

However, either country, under terms of the agreement, will be permitted to add to the number of its submarine launching platforms provided it disallows an equal number of older land-based ICBMs.

[UPI said the United States now has 41 missile-firing submarines while the Soviet Union has between 41 and 43.]

[Reuters said that while the pact bans for five years the addition of new missile-carrying submarines to either navy, it does not bar the addition of warheads to missiles on the submarines in use. It added that the U.S. use of multiple-warhead missiles apparently offsets the Russians' numerical superiority in missiles, on land and at sea.]

Mr. Nixon and Soviet leaders agreed to abide by the obligations of the executive agreement on offensive weapons as of the moment of signing—not waiting for formal ratification.

Under the ABM part of the treaty, one of the stickiest negotiating questions—to limit radar sites designed to track incoming missiles—was settled by an agreement permitting a total of 20 in what the White House termed "ICBM-defense fields."

Two of the 20 in each country can be about the size of the two big radars already deployed at Grand Forks and the 18 others will, said the White House, "be much smaller."

Another negotiating hangup centered on the question of radar apparatus not related to ABM programs. Under the treaty, such devices are supposed to be restricted to space tracking or early-warning missions and be so limited in size that they will not create a clandestine ABM potential.

After the 12-minute signing ceremony, toasts were exchanged in champagne.

At a dinner at the U.S. ambassador's residence earlier tonight, Mr. Nixon had toasted Mr. Brezhnev, Soviet President Nikolai V. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



HISTORIC OCCASION—President Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev signing joint documents on strategic arms limitation.

### After Failing to Reach Firm Accord

## U.S., Russia Set Up Trade Pact Commission

MOSCOW, May 26 (AP)—Having failed to negotiate a general trade agreement at the Moscow summit, U.S. and Soviet leaders decided today to form a joint commission to keep the bargaining going.

Sources said that the commission was the very minimum the two sides could have settled for in economic matters and still maintain an impression of progress.

The maximum—and one of the targets set for President Nixon's visit to Russia—was a global trade pact framing a dramatic expansion of commerce between the world's two biggest economic forces.

But the obstacles proved too great to be eliminated, even in the steamroller atmosphere of the first Soviet-American summit in Moscow.

Peter Flanigan, a White House economics specialist who participated in the talks here with Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, said, "The first important job of this commission will be to negotiate a trade agreement."

He said that the commission would have its first meeting in July in Moscow at the ministerial level. Meanwhile, talks will be continued at lower echelons.

"No target date" for a pact has been set, Mr. Flanigan said.

"It will take several months at least, many months to negotiate an agreement," he added.

Mr. Flanigan said that absence of an umbrella commercial pact need not block parallel talks about further extensive Russian purchases of American feed grains.

The United States is completing delivery now on a \$150 million grain deal concluded last year. The Russians are interested in obtaining a regular American supply of feed grain for their lagging cattle-raising industry.

Trade Pact Elements

The questions the commission will tackle at its opening session this summer are the elements of a trade pact including:

- Reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment. This would require the action of Congress.
- Availability of government export credits on a reciprocal basis. Executive action could suffice for the American side.
- Possible joint ventures in exploiting the Soviet Union's vast natural gas and oil reserves, meaning American homes could be heated by gas piped from the Siberian fields.
- Setting up of a mechanism to arbitrate commercial disputes.
- Settlement of problems relating to patents and licensing.
- Some sort of guarantee that American businessmen can operate in the Soviet Union with the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## U.S. April Trade Deficit Set at \$700 Million

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—The U.S. suffered a \$700 million deficit in foreign trade during the month of April and may be headed for its worst year in trade with other nations, the Commerce Department reported today.

The department said that the trade gap for the first four months of 1972 was slightly more than \$2.3 billion—and that unless there were a marked turn-about, it would easily top the \$2-billion deficit recorded for all of last year. At the present rate, it would reach \$2.6 billion. The 1971 deficit marked the first time in history that U.S. trade finished in the red.

A department spokesman blamed the sagging trade figures on the fact that the American economy is in an expansionary stage, making it a good market for imports, while the economies of the nation's trading partners have been sluggish, making them difficult markets for U.S. products.

The United States has now run deficits in foreign trade for 12 of the past 13 months, disappointing.

Trade surplus for April of 1.4 billion deutsche marks (\$424 million) was reported by West Germany. Story on Page 8.

ing administration officials who had hoped that the world currency realignment last December, with its devaluation of the dollar and revaluation of foreign currencies, would bring the trade figures back into balance.

The April trade figures showed that imports, on a seasonally adjusted basis, were \$4.46 billion, a 0.8 percent drop from March levels, while exports were \$3.06 billion, a drop of 3.4 percent from the month before. This left a deficit of \$699.4 million for the month.

The April trade deficit was the second greatest in the nation's history, only exceeded by the \$821.4 million gap suffered last October.

However, that deficit was recorded during dock strikes that tied up all shipping to the United States, while the April figure was not affected by any labor troubles at U.S. ports.

A Commerce Department

### Mastermind of U.S. Space Projects

## Von Braun Retires at NASA To Go Into Private Industry

WASHINGTON, May 26 (Reuters)—Dr. Werner von Braun, the German-born rocket expert who masterminded U.S. space missions, has retired from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, it was announced today.

Dr. von Braun, 60, will switch to private industry on July 1, NASA said here.

Dr. von Braun was deputy associate administrator of NASA and chief planner for American space missions. He took up his present post only in March, 1970.

"I am leaving with the knowledge that NASA has enough well thought out plans to keep it moving ahead for many years to come, even though some of these may have to be deferred because of budget restraints," he said today.

He did not give details of his new post, but said he would like to devote his time now to help implement some space projects I feel are of particular importance. I think I can do this best in private industry where the tools of progress are being made."

He will join Fairchild Industries, which builds aircraft and communication satellites and is involved in other aeronautical projects, as corporate vice-president for engineering and development.

Dr. von Braun, perhaps more than any other one man, was the mastermind of the space program that wrested the lead in space

exploration from the Soviet Union after the launching of the first Sputnik satellite in 1957.

At Huntsville, Ala., he spent 10 years directing more than 3,000 scientists and technicians who perfected the giant Saturn moon rocket.

Before turning to peaceful exploration of space under American auspices, Dr. von Braun was responsible for development of the V-2 rocket, which Nazi Germany used against Britain late in World War II.



Werner von Braun

## Malawi Troops Storm Jet, Seize Hijackers

BLANTYRE, Malawi, May 26 (Reuters)—Soldiers and police today stormed a South African Airways Boeing 727 at Chilika Airport here and captured the two men who had hijacked it.

A statement from the office of President Kamuzu Banda, who personally ordered the troops to take the strikers, said the two hijackers were now in jail. It said that they claimed to be Lebanese.

South Africa, which two days ago proclaimed a new law providing up to 30 years' imprisonment for hijackers, has formally asked for the men to be extradited.

Witnesses reports said that one of the hijackers fell under a hail of bullets as dozens of police and troops moved forward to take the plane, but the offi-

cial statement made no mention of injuries and said that the two men were in good condition.

[One of the hijackers is said to be suffering a hangover from drinks consumed aboard the plane during the night before, Malawi authorities pointed, Associated Press reported.]

The plane sustained only minor damage.

The hijackers took over the plane after it took off from Salisbury, Rhodesia, on Wednesday bound for South Africa. The plane turned back and landed at Salisbury, where it refueled and 53 of the 58 passengers and six of the 10 crew were released.

After the plane landed at Chilika Airport, in Malawi—one of the few black African countries friendly with South Africa—the remaining nine hostages manag-

### Covering East-West Travel

## Germanys Sign First Treaty; New Talks to Begin June 15

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BERLIN, May 26—East and West Germany signed their first formal treaty today, after more than two decades of usually hostile confrontation.

The treaty covers travel between the two states, and is yet another step toward breaking down cold war barriers in Central Europe. Immediately after, the chief West German negotiator, Egon Bahr, announced that negotiations will open June 15

on a general treaty to govern relations between the two Germanys.

Formal recognition of East Germany by Bonn and the Western allies hangs on such a treaty. The lack of one has led, through somewhat Byzantine routes, to a threatened Communist boycott of the United Nations conference on the human environment in Stockholm next month.

The Communists demand that East Germany be treated as a full member of that conference. But the prerequisite for this is membership in the World Health Organization, and Bonn has been able to block East German membership so far, saying it must await establishment of normal relations between the two Germanys.

Bonn is currently in a quandary over the many facets of its Ostpolitik, or efforts to improve ties with the East. The treaty signed in East Berlin today was admittedly no different from any other treaty between two sovereign states.

East Germany also will be taking part in the Olympic Games this summer on an equal footing with everyone else. The games are in Munich, West Germany.

But in addition to effectively barring East Germany from Stockholm, West Germany insists there can be no question of exchanging ambassadors between the two states. Chancellor Willy (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## North Vietnamese Units Take Heavy Losses at Kontum and Hué

By Charles Mohr

SAIGON, May 26 (AP)—North Vietnamese soldiers continued to fight themselves against government defenses in the city of Kontum and north of Hué.

Northerners apparently suffered serious losses, including the loss of 15 tanks, according to American and South Vietnamese military spokesmen. At nightfall, however, the North Vietnamese continued to hold small pockets of ground taken from the South.

American advisers in recent days frequently have expressed surprise—at times virtual bewilderment—at the costly tactics of the enemy forces. They feel that the attacks have been on a relatively small scale and not really conceived as being able to overwhelm a major government position.

### Gets Move Catholics

Edward D. Nossiter

SAIGON, May 26 (AP)—In a move that marks a major turn in the war, the North Vietnamese have urged fellow Catholics to leave the country and join the South.

The move is part of a long campaign of government propaganda and cooperation with the Catholic Church. The move is a significant step in the North Vietnamese strategy to win the war.

### TO THE RANGE

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**EMERGENCY TRANSPORT**—Two women carry an elderly woman in a makeshift stretcher as they leave Loc Giang, 30 miles northwest of Saigon, after the town was hit by U.S. air strikes and partly destroyed by both North and South Vietnamese artillery fire.

### American Traveler in N. Vietnam

## Modern Arms Amid Peasant Life

By Anthony Lewis

HANOI, May 26, (NYT)—There are more than 1,800 miles of dikes in North Vietnam. They are maintained and reinforced as they have been for centuries—by hand labor.

On a trip through the countryside one sees long lines of people, mostly women, carrying mud in twin baskets slung from a pole over the shoulder. Mud is cut from the lowland on one side and carried to the other side of the dike to widen and strengthen it.

The main dikes along the Red River are very large, wide enough to carry a roadway at the top. Trucks and jeeps in large numbers make a strange contrast with the unchanged peasant life below.

But such contrasts abound. A Western correspondent was re-

cently shown a launching site for surface-to-air missiles. Pigs ran around it, and soldiers in their spare time helped peasants with their crops a few yards away.

Another reminder of war is the rusted hulks of railroad cars seen here and there. But even though recent American bombing has cut main lines, men can also be seen repairing boxcars and welding new ones together.

Visitors wait at a one-lane bridge. A boy with a basket approaches the visitors' car. He is selling hot corn on the cob steamed in the husk for about three American cents each. The corn is overgrown but still good.

In the early morning of the countryside the traveler suddenly sees neatly dressed children bicycling along a lane. They are pupils at a Hanoi high school evacuated on April 16, the day

heavy American bombing of Hanoi resumed.

The children and teachers live in peasant homes. The parents have remained in Hanoi or have been evacuated elsewhere but come to visit occasionally.

The headmistress, Le Dieu Tuyet, says the children are enjoying the change and have had two film shows brought to them in their villages. She says school was also evacuated during what she calls the "Johnson bombing" from 1965 to 1969.

The tone of North Vietnamese propaganda is extremely shrill. Words like aggressors, pirates abound. Recently the Communist party daily Nhan Dan coupled Himmeler and Churchill as imperialists.

Even some Communist newspapers from Europe find it heavy going. They also share the general journalistic frustration at restrictions on travel and observation because of the war and the danger from bombing.

The division of Vietnam is a consuming subject of conversation. It goes deeper than any official line, and understandably so since many people here come from the South.

A woman interpreter remarks one day that she left Saigon 18 years ago. She left her parents, one brother and one sister, and she does not know what has happened to them. Of her six sons, three are "at the front."

In the midst of a conversation on other matters an official remarks with a rare hint of bitterness that he left his native South 30 years ago.

"We Vietnamese say that birds can fly across the Ben Hai River (in the Demilitarized Zone). But we cannot. Why should we allow such a state of things to exist in a people united for thousands of years?"

When the present government took over from the French in North Vietnam in 1954, thousands of people, especially Catholics, went south. Officials here say that their property has been kept for them and such receipts as apartment rents credited to them.

It is said those who have gone south can reclaim their property when they return.

### U.S. War Dead Decrease to 8; Other Tolls Up

SAIGON, May 26 (UPI)—U.S. deaths in the Vietnam war dropped last week in relation to the previous week, but South Vietnamese and enemy casualties increased, the U.S. command said yesterday.

The casualty report had eight Americans killed in combat last week, 22 wounded and seven missing in action. Figures for the previous week were 13 killed, 26 wounded and 5 missing, with 18 deaths from nonhostile causes such as accident or illness.

The South Vietnamese command reported 757 government troops killed last week, 2,351 wounded and 314 missing in action. The figures compared with 756 killed, 2,319 wounded and 340 missing in the previous week.

Enemy deaths were put at 4,033 killed, a rise from the previous week, when 3,613 were said to have died.

## Senate Hears Praise, Doubt About Accord

### Ratification Debate May Be Contentious

WASHINGTON, May 26 (UPI)—Senate leaders praised President Nixon today for the arms-limitation agreement with the Soviet Union, but continued criticism raised the prospect of a protracted struggle for Senate ratification.

Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., said the ceiling on strategic arms would lead to reduced tensions between the two countries. He said he had "no fear that this President or any President would knowingly unilaterally weaken the country."

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., praised Mr. Nixon "for his substantial achievements" at the Moscow summit talks.

Criticism continued to emerge, however, from the Senate Armed Services Committee, which will have a substantial voice in the debate over ratification.

Sen. John Tower, R., Texas, said he had "serious reservations" about the treaty. Two other members of the committee, Senators Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., and Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., also have expressed doubts.

Sen. Jackson said the pact is "likely to lead to an accelerated technological arms race with great uncertainties, profound instabilities and considerable costs."

Sen. Strom Thurmond, R., S.C., said he, too, was "deeply concerned" about the risks involved in the accord.

Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., the influential conservative chairman of the Armed Services Committee, lauded the treaty's limitations as "an important beginning" and said: "I hope Congress will be able to support such a first step."

Rep. Craig Rosmer of California, the ranking Republican House member on the Joint Atomic Energy Committee and an ardent advocate of a strong U.S. nuclear force, said he saw few problems with the treaty. He said the agreement will leave the United States and the Soviet Union "about as close to parity as you can reach in such an illusory thing."

But Republican presidential contender Rep. John Ashbrook of Ohio declared the pact will "doom this United States to a decade of danger." He told supporters in San Diego that "I have already called on such defense-minded men as Sen. Barry Goldwater, John Tower and Strom Thurmond to repudiate this agreement."

Rep. James I. Buckley, Conservative, N.Y., said: "I find no cause for rejoicing... Nor will our friends in Europe, Asia and the Middle East who must depend for their security on our continuing ability to hold our grounds in any future confrontations with the Soviet Union."

"It is quite clear that the United States is being asked to pay a very high price in order to buy five years' time within which to achieve major qualitative improvements in its strategic arsenal."

He said the effect of limiting the nation's totally unbalanced sense of security.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which is expected to favor the agreement overwhelmingly, will have jurisdiction over the treaty. A two-thirds Senate majority is needed for ratification of treaties.

Only the defensive-missile part of the agreement is being handled as a treaty at the Moscow talks, and, as such, will require Senate ratification. The offensive-arms part is being handled as an executive agreement.

## Germanys Sign First Treaty; New Talks to Begin June 15

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Brandt says they must have a special relationship of two states within one German nation.

All this was downplayed as the two delegations congratulated each other after the ceremony with champagne toasts. Both sides stressed the advantages to come from the treaty, which sets aside from tourists on guided tours—still demands that West Germans have an invitation before they can visit the East, either as friends or relatives or on business and professional trips.

The big breakthrough mirrored by the treaty is not written into it: The East Germans have committed themselves for the first time to allow their citizens to travel West on urgent family matters. This was defined by their chief negotiator, Michael Kohl, as including births, deaths and serious illnesses.

Officially the East Germans have not been told of this, although the word has spread throughout the country via West-

ern broadcasts.

The treaty supplements agreements worked out by East Germany with West Berlin and West Germany last December, which in turn fit into the four-power agreement on Berlin signed by the United States, Russia, Britain and France last September. The foreign ministers of the Big Four are due to sign that agreement in West Berlin on June 3.

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**Poles Ratify Treaty**

WARSAW, May 26 (AP)—Poland's Council of State today ratified the Bonn-Warsaw good-

will treaty—one week after Chancellor Willy Brandt pushed it through West Germany's parliament on a narrow vote.

The key article in the pact is Bonn's recognition of Poland's western frontier and the conceding of German territorial losses to Poland resulting from World War II.



**SALT NEGOTIATORS**—Gerard C. Smith (left), of the United States, and Vladimir Semenyov of the Soviet Union.

## Toasts by Nixon, Kosygin

MOSCOW, May 26 (UPI)—Excerpts from toasts delivered by President Nixon and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin at the summit banquet tonight:

### NIXON

"This has been described as the visit of the summit. But as we all know, there are many summits in the world. This is the first meeting. There will be others.

"And now, this is, of course, an evening that will always be remembered in this house for another reason: Tonight at 11 o'clock there will be signed an historic agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States.

"It is an agreement which will limit strategic arms between the two most powerful nations in the world. It is an enormously important agreement, but, again, it is only an indication of what can happen in the future as we work toward peace in the world. But I have great hopes on that score.

"The Soviet people and the American people demonstrated over 25 years ago how they could fight together to win a war. And now, in our meetings this week, and particularly culminating in the signing of this agreement tonight, we shall demonstrate to the world how these two great peoples, the Soviet people and the American people, work together to build a peace.

"Every leader of a nation

## U.S.-Soviet Trade Panel

(Continued from Page 1)

same facility that the Russians operate with in the United States. Connected with these questions politically, in the sense that Congress might not act without it, was a settlement of the Soviet Union's World War II lend-lease debt to America.

The Soviet debt, U.S. officials calculate, amounts to about \$800 million. However, negotiators were understood to be talking about figures a lot smaller than that.

Mr. Flanagan declined to reveal the spread between what the Americans are now asking and what the Russians say they are willing to repay.

"It is not appropriate for me to go into it," he said.

"You cannot just talk about the amount. The question involves a package including the total amount, the repayment period and the rate of interest charged," Mr. Flanagan said.

Soviet-American trade has been a stepchild of the superpowers' rapprochement. In 1970, for example, the United States did about as much trade with Russia (\$180 million) as it did with Jamaica. Last year, trade turnover rose to \$220 million.

Administration officials have been thinking in terms of a tenfold increase, bringing annual trade turnover with Russia to about \$2 billion by the middle of the decade.

## Turkey Arrests 100 in Roundup

ISTANBUL, May 26 (Reuters).

Martial law authorities today announced the arrest of 100 people, including some allegedly involved in the hijacking of a Turkish airliner to Bulgaria earlier this month.

An official announcement said 79 were arrested in Ankara and the rest here. Sixteen of those arrested were involved in the hijacking, and 16 others were allegedly involved with the shooting in Ankara on May 4 of Turkey's fifth-ranking general, the gendarmerie commander Kemal Eken, the announcement said.

The other 68 were said to have formed an illegal underground political organization called the "Turkish Workers and Peasants Party."

## Nixon, Brezhnev Sign Pact To Limit Land, Sea Missiles

(Continued from Page 1)

Podgorny and Premier Alexei Kosygin with a glass of champagne, recalling Soviet-American cooperation in World War II, he said.

"We shall demonstrate to the world how these two great peoples, the Soviet people and the American people, work together to build a peace."

Mr. Kosygin, also speaking at the dinner, said that the talks had involved serious steps toward world peace, "but to advance confidently toward the goal of a lasting peace, every possible should be done to eliminate the existing hotbeds of war in the Middle East."

Gerard Smith, chief U.S. negotiator at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, flew here from the talks' site, Helsinki, barely in time for the signing.

He told American newsmen he is confident that photo reconnaissance by orbiting satellites can satisfactorily verify evidence of compliance with the treaty's terms, making on-site inspection unnecessary.

Mr. Smith said final details of the agreement were worked out by him and his Soviet counterpart, Deputy Foreign Minister Semenyov, on the flight from Helsinki to Moscow.

This is about the freshest treaty I have ever talked about.

In addition to spy-satellite surveillance of compliance with the treaty, the pact provides for creation of a joint commission to settle the various questions and acts as a forum for discussion of a reference, UPI said.

Henry A. Kissinger, considered by many the mastermind of Mr. Nixon's summit here, the President's adviser on foreign security affairs, told reporters he sees the settlement as "a significant contribution to ending the arms race."

Mr. Kissinger and Secretary of State William P. Rogers, President Podgorny and Premier Kosygin to observe the signing of the pact.

The strategic-arms accord was reached on the fifth day of the summit, and was the sixth and politically most important pact on here. The others involve environmental protection, health, and up in space, cooperation in science and technology, and reducing rules of conduct for navies on the high seas.

The agreement left Vietnam, the Middle East and Europe crucial unmet international problems to be discussed in remaining three days of the summit.

But the missile-umb pact meant Mr. Nixon could return in an election year with a major foreign-policy feather in his hat.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler announced the strategic arms limitation agreement after Mr. Nixon met for 2 1/2 hours with the top three Soviet leaders.

At his banquet, Mr. Nixon indicated tonight that he would like to see the Soviet leaders to the United States. He said: "We look to the time when we shall be able to welcome you in our country in some way respond... to the way in which you have received generously."

In effect, this was Mr. Nixon's last day of "official" meetings with the Soviet leadership. He will make a ceremonial visit to Len tomorrow, rest for most of Sunday before making a televised to the Soviet people that evening. He flies on Monday to Rio three major U.S. networks will carry the Sunday speech live on and TV starting at 1:30 p.m. EDT (1730 GMT).

The text of the strategic arms accord was not available in edition went to press. It will be published in Monday's edition.

## Soviet-U.S. Balance of Power

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—This is the current balance of nuclear weaponry between the United States and the Soviet Union, based on official Defense Department assessments:

	U.S.	Soviet
ICBM Launchers	1,054	1,618
Submarine Missile-Launch Tubes	556	580
Heavy Bombers	2,131	140
Anti-missile Launchers	0	61
Total Strategic Warheads	5,700	2,300

The Soviet Union has under construction 13 missile-launchers which could add at least 268 missile launchers to total.

The United States is gradually installing multiple warheads in 31 of its present 41 Polaris submarines and 550 of 1,000 Minuteman land-based ICBMs. Thus, ultimately, United States has well over 8,000 major warheads.

The ultimate number of Soviet warheads is uncertain because the Russians have not yet mastered multiple independently targetable vehicles (MIRV) technology, but expected to.

## Laird Sees No Saving On Offensive Strategic Arms

WASHINGTON, May 26 (UPI)—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today the new U.S.-Soviet arms control pact would not result in any immediate cutback in American spending for offensive strategic weapons, but would allow some savings on the defensive anti-ballistic missile program.

As a result, he said, "there be no savings" for requests for offensive weapons requested in the 1973 budget.

During fiscal 1973, which began July 1, the administration seeking \$942 million for the Trident submarine missile system. It has said it to build 10 of the new Polaris-Poseidon missile-carrying submarines.

On the defensive side, Laird said, "there will be savings as far as moving from the 13-ship anti-ballistic missile program."

The accord reached in Moscow will limit each nation's ABM sites. The ABM is to knock down incoming missiles before they reach targets.

Mr. Laird long has said the United States still is "gigantically more powerful" than the Soviet Union, but that momentum is with the "Soviet Union."

## Nixon Offers Flavor of America At Dinner for Soviet Leaders

MOSCOW, May 26 (UPI)—Roast beef, baked Alaska, a U.S. Air Force combo called The Diplomats and Van Cliburn at the grand piano. All-America was the flavor of President and Mrs. Nixon's return banquet tonight for Soviet leaders.

About 100 guests, including both official parties, were invited to the gala affair at Spaso House, the residence of the U.S. ambassador in Moscow. The dinner returned Monday's banquet, offered by Mr. Nixon's Soviet hosts.

The Diplomats, a six-member Air Force dance group, were flown in from Wiesbaden, West Germany, to entertain during the dinner.

The top official guests were placed at a small rectangular head table. The others were assigned to 10 round tables covered by light green tablecloths with white lace overlays.

The menu included: Chateaufort crab mousse, roast filet of beef, Yorkshire pudding, bouquet of garden vegetables, hearts of palm salad, pikantnyi (like a Münster cheese) and baked Alaska with a cherries jubilee topping.

The fare was washed down with wines from California, Mr. Nixon's home state. They included: Beaulieu Pinot Chardonnay 1969, Louis Martin Cabernet Sauvignon 1967 and Schramsberg Blanc de Blanc Champagne 1969.

The other 68 were said to have formed an illegal underground political organization called the "Turkish Workers and Peasants Party."

**Agreement Is Hailed by Bonn**

BONN, May 26 (Reuters)—The West German government tonight welcomed the accord on stabilizing the nuclear balance between East and West.

"The federal government expresses hope that further agreements to limit strategic arms may follow," a government statement added.

### FAUCHON

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## As Evidence of Bremer ing Nixon, Humphrey

By Terence Smith

ON May 26 (NYT), evidence has been presented to the Senate Judiciary Committee that suggests a link between the kidnapping of Edward G. Bremer, Jr. and the political activities of Richard M. Nixon and Hubert H. Humphrey.

The sources said, "evidence" was much of an "accidental" discovery. It was made by a U.S. negotiator at the time of the kidnapping of Bremer, who was held for ransom by a group of men in the Baltimore area.

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## on to Stop ing Doctors ming Year

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—The Senate today is expected to pass a bill to stop the practice of "ghost" doctors, who are paid to appear at hearings and testify on behalf of the government.

Dr. Richard S. Wilbur, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said today that the bill would allow the government to hire doctors to appear at hearings and testify on behalf of the government.

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## Will Send Cancer Viruses Russia Under Summit Pact

By Harold M. Schneck Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 26 (NYT)—The United States is preparing to send cancer viruses to the Soviet Union under a new agreement signed last week in Moscow.

Dr. Rauscher said, "The agreement allows the exchange of cancer viruses between the United States and the Soviet Union."

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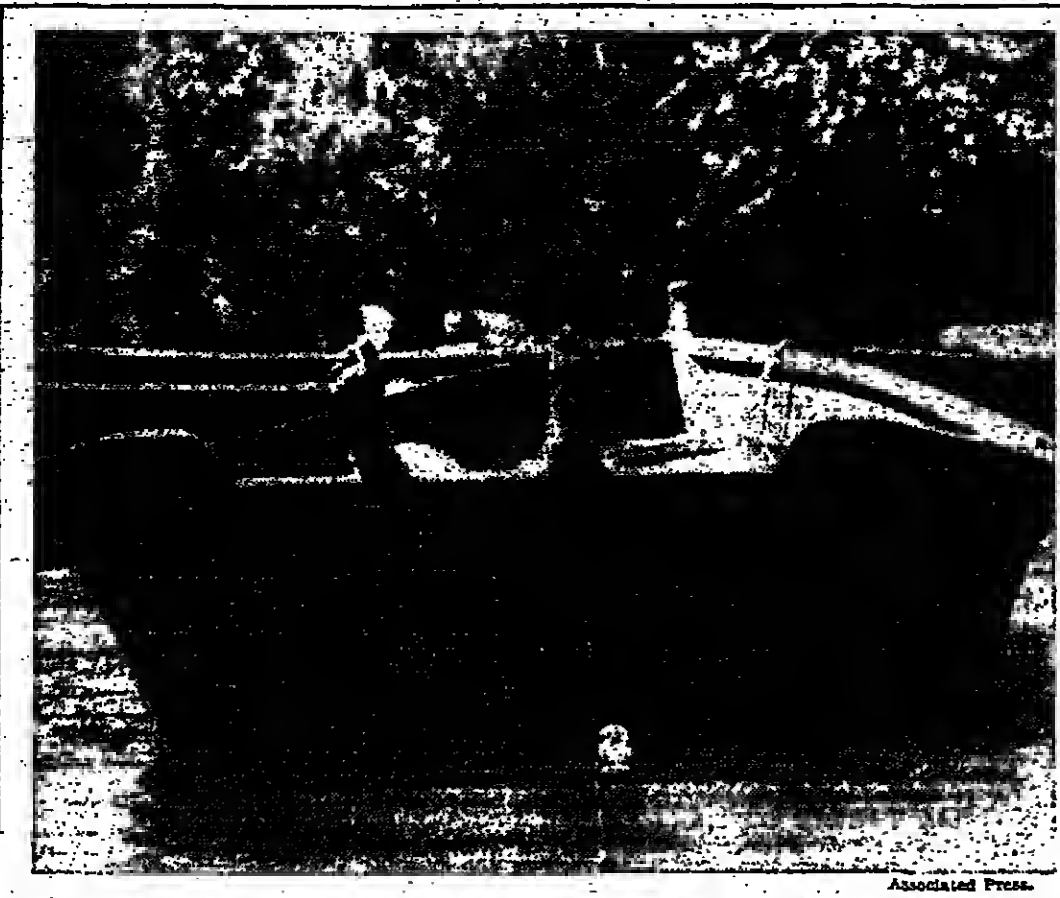
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TOE THE LINE—This Potomac River fisherman has a good angle to beat a case of spring fever. But judging handaged other toe, the big one must have gotten away.

## 4 Accused in 'Wrongful Death'

### Doctors Win Heart-Transplant Suit

By Victor Cohn

RICHMOND, Va., May 26 (UPI)—Four transplant doctors were found free of guilt yesterday for having removed the heart of a 56-year-old black laborer who suffered from a brain injury but still was breathing at the time.

The seven-man jury thus became the first legal body to accept the new medical concept of brain death, the idea that a man is no longer living if his brain is dead.

The verdict was announced at 4:30 p.m. yesterday—four years almost to the minute since the operation at 4:32 p.m. May 25, 1968, when surgeons removed the heart of Bruce Tucker for a transplant.

L. Douglas Wilder, attorney for Tucker's brother, William, who brought a \$100,000 wrongful-death suit, said he would appeal.

The defendants in the lawsuit included two famous names in world medicine, the Medical College of Virginia's Dr. David Hume and Dr. Richard Lower.

The other defendants were their colleagues, Dr. David H. Sewell, and Dr. Abdullah Fattib, the state medical examiner who released Tucker's body, supposedly unclaimed at the time, for their use.

Dr. Hume and Dr. Lower, happy at the decision, said they still considered the medical procedure, although the recipient on May 25, 1968, Joseph Klett, 54, died a week later.

Most Successful They lost three others as well. But the man to whom they gave a heart in August, 1968, Louis Russell, is still alive and well, the world's most successful heart-transplant patient.

William Tucker, a shoemaker, sounded sad and resigned as he said: "There's nothing they can say to make me believe they didn't kill him."

Mr. Tucker had testified that he phoned the Medical College of Virginia's hospital three times on the afternoon of May 25, without being told that his brother was, in the doctors' opinion,

dead, or that his heart and kidneys were to be taken for transplants.

The operating doctors apparently did not even know on that day that William Tucker was phoning the hospital. They were told that neither the police nor the hospital could find any relative, although Bruce Tucker's wallet contained William's business card, with his phone number and address.

Attorney Wilder, the first black member of the Virginia Senate, angrily referred to his closing argument to the jury as "the faceless masses of society" are treated.

"It was wrong to take Bruce Tucker's heart from his body," he argued. "For three weeks these doctors were waiting for a heart. They started the operation on Klett before Bruce Tucker was pronounced dead. They took the most precious thing he had going for him at that time, his heart."

Mr. Wilder pleaded for damages to William Tucker, acting as administrator on behalf of Bruce Tucker's family, which includes a teen-age son.

Judge A. Christian Compton, however, had instructed the jury in the Richmond court that it essentially had one job, to decide the tortious question: "When is a man dead?"

Judge Compton had stated earlier this week that he would use an older legal definition of death, seeing death only as "total stoppage" of blood circulation, respiration and pulse. By these standards, although he was breathing only with the aid of a machine, Bruce Tucker would have had to be declared alive at 4:32 p.m. on May 25, 1968, and the surgeons held responsible for his death.

The defendants' attorney, Jack A. Russell, a specialist in medical cases and a lecturer in legal medicine at the Medical College of Virginia, argued for the newer definition of brain death. The attorneys for both sides argued in the judge's chambers for four hours Wednesday and nearly another hour yesterday morning.

The judge finally compromised by telling the jury that in determining the moment of true death, it could consider both stoppage of circulation and other vital signs, and the time of brain death, or either.

Question for Jury But he also said it should consider whether or not the affected functions were spontaneous or were being maintained superficially or mechanically.

This clearly supported Mr. Russell, who soon told the jury: "The issue is only one thing. Was Bruce O. Tucker dead at the time they removed the heart from his body? All of the other issues are purely collateral, and have nothing to do with that matter."

He also argued: "We exist solely in the brain."

That echoed the testimony of a final medical witness, Dr. William Sweet of Harvard University Medical School, chief of neurosurgery at Massachusetts General Hospital, who said emphatically: "Death is a state in which the brain is dead. The rest of the body exists in order to support

## Key Lobby-Control Lobbyist Spent Most Lobbying in 1971

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP).

A leading advocate of lobby-law revision and congressional reform spent more than \$123,000 on lobbying activities during the last three months of 1971, a congressional report shows.

But two better-known lobbyists brought up the rear when it came to spending, according to the financial reports of lobbyists, published yesterday in the Congressional Record.

Topping the big spenders was Common Cause, a self-styled people's lobby headed by John Gardner, former secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Common Cause, which took a leading role in advocating the Congressional Reorganization Act of 1971, reported expenditures of \$123,281 "in connection with legislative interests."

Dita Davis Beard and Bryce Harlow, however, were less prolific in their spending. Mrs. Beard, a leading figure in the Senate hearing involving International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., for which she is a registered lobbyist, listed \$1,760 for the three months.

Mr. Harlow, a presidential assistant under Dwight D. Eisenhower and President Nixon until his resignation, reported spending \$348 as a lobbyist for the Procter and Gamble manufacturing company.

Among those in the higher-spending brackets were: Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A., Alexandria, Va., \$86,560.

Disabled American Veterans, Cold Spring, Ky., \$32,759.

American Postal Workers Union, \$73,725.

APL-CIO, \$54,342.

American Farm Bureau Federation, \$41,385.

United States Savings and Loan League, \$44,463.

Many of those who filed their financial statements with Congress did not list amounts spent. The law is vague about details of who must report and what must be reported. It has been called "unconstitutionally vague" by a federal court.

Lobby-law reform was included in the original Legislative Reorganization Act but was removed from the final version. Changes recommended in a bill approved by a House Ethics Committee are languishing in the House Rules Committee, which has responsibility over such matters.

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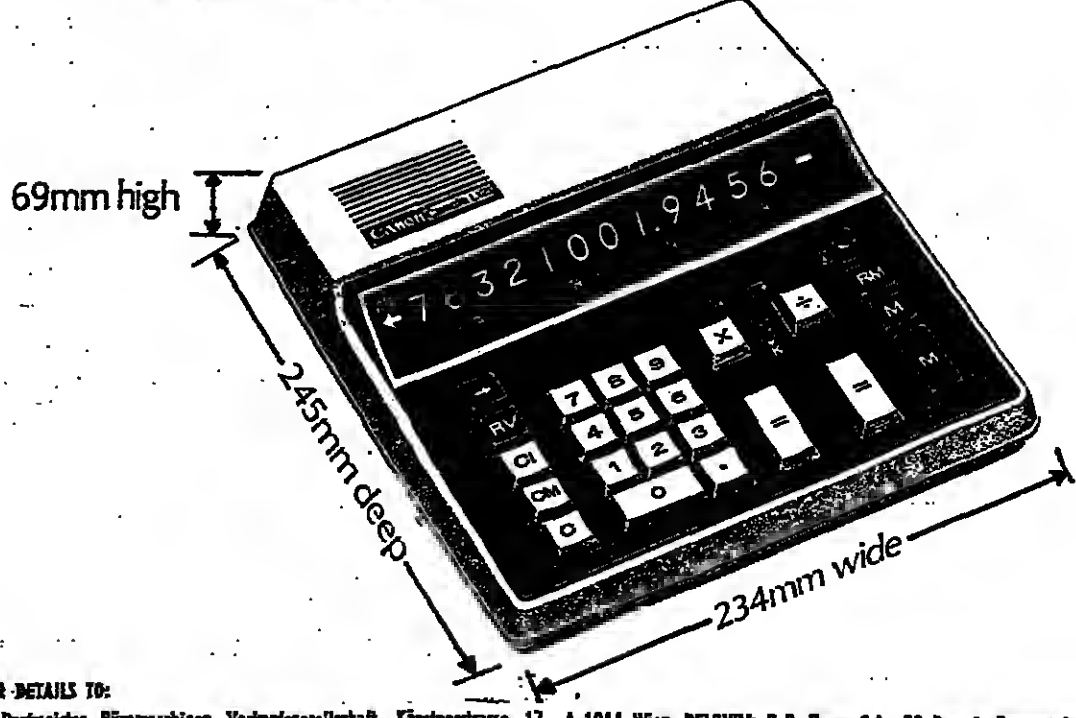
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## Waldheim Warns Big Powers Of Peril in Secret Diplomacy

By Don Shannon

OTTAWA, May 26 (UPI)—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim warned today that the world was heading for a "dark age" if it continued to rely on secret diplomacy and force instead of collective security.

Speaking at graduation exercises of Carleton University here, Mr. Waldheim cited an "alarming trend" away from settling disputes within the United Nations in recent years. He contrasted the speed with which the United States successfully brought the Cuban missile crisis to the Security Council a decade ago with the failure of the parties in last year's Indo-Pakistani war even to agree on peace talks until the war was over.

"In recent weeks, the world has watched with anguish and anxiety the raising of the stakes and the escalation of military activity in Vietnam," he said. "The United Nations Security Council has never become effectively involved in an attempt to find a settlement. Now that the war is more violent and more dangerous than ever, there appears to be even less likelihood of the involvement of the Security Council."

Mr. Waldheim's voice took on an edge of bitterness as he observed that "it is fashionable in some quarters to express contempt for the world organization set up by the victorious powers in World War II." He admitted the defects of peace-making through long-winded debates but he observed that secret diplomacy by the superpowers can lead to fatal misunderstanding or at the least give little considera-

tion to the rights of smaller powers.

In an obvious reference to the marathon peace-keeping program in the Middle East, Mr. Waldheim said:

"It has also had a certain tendency to freeze situations rather than to provide incentive or methods for achieving a basic settlement of fundamental issues. It is highly important therefore that, in the future, peace-keeping should be complemented by more effective methods of peace-making and I would hope to see the United Nations make rapid progress in this direction."

© Los Angeles Times



Kurt Waldheim

## Leftists Claim Fatal Bombs at Heidelberg

BONN, May 26 (UPI)—A left-wing group today claimed responsibility for Wednesday's fatal bombings at the U.S. Army's European Headquarters in Heidelberg.

In a letter to the West German news agency's Munich office, the "July 15 Commando Group" of the so-called "Red Army Faction" said the bombings were "justified" and would continue.

"The population of West Germany does not support the search for those who planted the bombs because they know the attacks against the mass-murderers of Vietnam are justified," the letter said.

It also said "demonstrations and words" were not enough to use against the "outlaws of imperialism," and added, "The actions will continue."

Three U.S. servicemen died in

the blasts which ripped through two parking lots inside the large military compound Wednesday afternoon. Five persons were injured.

In Frankfurt, police today cleared the floor of the Stock Exchange shortly before the usual opening time following a telephone bomb threat, exchange sources said.

Police also searched the adjoining premises of the local Chamber of Commerce for explosives. Police said no bomb was found. Stock trading opened on time at noon at the exchange.

Police have linked the "Red Army Faction" with a wave of bombings recently in Munich, Augsburg, Frankfurt and Hamburg. The group claimed it planted an explosive May 11 at the U.S. Army's Fifth Corps headquarters in Frankfurt which killed an American colonel.

The "Red Army Faction" is a

## EEC's Executive Unit in Row Over Voice in Foreign Policy

LUXEMBOURG, May 26 (AP)—Sicco Mansholt, chairman of the Common Market Executive, clashed today with the member governments over the right of his independent commission to join in talks on how to set foreign policy for the new organization after Britain joins the EEC.

But Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn, chairman of the Council of Ministers, told a reporter that Mr. Mansholt had not repeated a threat to resign if the commission is excluded. The threat was made two days ago, Mr. Thorn said.

The Council of Ministers, which represents the present six mem-

bers of Britain, Denmark, Ireland and Norway—the future members. The meeting will end tomorrow.

A French spokesman said it had confirmed a decision of March 20 that the commission could sit in on talks about strengthening the institutions of the Common Market but not on discussions about its political development.

"There are mistakes," the Frenchman added. "The institutional question is tied to the political question. This will remain an equivocal point."

Summit in October

The ministers are preparing for the Common Market summit meeting in October, which will set the future course for the community. Mr. Mansholt wants the commission to play a part when general foreign policy is discussed, as well as on the economic issues that the commission now deals with. The French government wants to limit the commission's role.

Today's meeting centered on how to strengthen the institutions of the Common Market, which now deal only with economic issues. The French have proposed setting up a new secretariat in Paris to deal with general foreign policy questions. So far, only Denmark supports France on the headquarters for the new body.

British Prime Minister Edward Heath favors Brussels, as do the others.

The Dutch government has proposed that each member country appoint a secretary of state for foreign affairs to meet weekly in Brussels. It would work with the secretariat that the Council of Ministers already maintains there.



Sicco Mansholt

## Rome Prisoner Loses Appeal and Can't Marry Yet

ROME, May 26 (Reuters)—A prisoner who conquered the heart of a woman deputy governor of his jail had to abandon hope today of settling down and marrying her in the near future.

An appeal court upheld a 14-year prison sentence against Marino Vulcano, 39, for the murder of a former mistress in 1964. The court, however, remitted one year of his sentence.

Vulcano, who now has another nine years to serve, had earlier expressed confidence that he would win the appeal and subsequently marry the former woman governor of Rebibbia Prison, Dr. Giuliana Meogrossi, 30.

The woman, who recently resigned her prison job, is currently under investigation by a magistrate for the suspected crime of "carnal conjunction by a public official with a person under her surveillance."

## Altmann Said to Admit Ki Nuns as SS Leader in I

SAO PAULO, Brazil, May 26 (Reuters)—The newspaper O Estado de Sao Paulo today quoted a Brazilian businessman Klaus Altmann as saying that Nazi SS men under his command executed nine in the French city of Lyons in World War II.

In the fourth of a series of articles which the newspaper says are based on a tape-recorded interview between one of its reporters and Altmann, it quoted the 58-year-old Altmann as saying that the executions and massacre of Resistance workers took place while he was SS chief in Lyons under the pseudonym Klaus Barbie.

The paper said Altmann admitted going with SS men to a Resistance camp near Grenoble, which he had been tipped off about by a collaborator, and killing all the Resistance workers there because no prisoners were ever taken.

The paper quoted him as saying that the nuns were at a Lyons convent where the SS found an arsenal, mainly of machine guns and ammunition, after a tip-off from the same informer—an Englishman captured and held by parachute to help the Resistance.

The paper also reported that Altmann told his reporter his men captured the legendary Didot, head of the Resistance's sabotage section, after a tip-off from an agent called Didot, who had already been captured.

Through Didot, Altmann said, he hoped to capture the head of the Resistance, Jean Moulin, known by the pseudonyms Max and Rex.

Extradition Urged

VIENNA, May 26 (Reuters)—Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal

of the Vienna De Center, today called for exert pressure on the extradition of Altmann. He said there was no doubt it is Barbie. He said old photo Barbie had been for those of Altmann's physiognomy is the can see things you can see the form of the face. He said Altmann's suddenly disappeared ago from Hamburg worked for the Bolivi company, when it was who he was.

## Japanese Boat Old Mine Susp

TOKYO, May 26 (UPI)—A Japanese vessel dredging operations in the port of Nagasaki today sank, probab of hitting a mine i United States ship War II, the Transp said. One crew m killed and two others ing.

The vessel, the Ki with a crew of 48, and settled into sh

## Russia Honors K

MOSCOW, May 26 (UPI)—Hungarian Communist Janos Kadar, who for country after the up in 1956 was quelled, awarded the Soviet Or of Lenin on the oca 80th birthday, Pravda today.

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## Tutsis on Rampage

1000 Hutus Reported  
Massacred in Burundi

By Stanley Meisler

GENÈVE, May 26.—According to reports reaching here today, Hutus who rule the tiny African country of Burundi have slaughtered thousands of Tutsi tribesmen in a frenzy that is still continuing.

On May 24, according to reports, Hutus in the tiny African country of Burundi, once the situation as "veritable" chaos, now reaching here, diplomatic and private reports offer a good deal of evidence of his description.

Foreign technicians working in the country have put the death toll since an uprising against the government in late April at more than 100,000.

Reports that the Hutus have taken up more than 80 percent of the population in this tiny country, "may be the breaking point" and on once more against the Tutsi, as they are known in Burundi.

The Hutus are leaderless and they have accepted a role in the Tutsi for years.

There are reports, however, of Hutu resistance. Last Tuesday, a group of several hundred Hutus attacked a Tutsi village near Nyanza Lac, a town in Burundi, on Lake Tanganyika.

Hutus are being slaughtered for taking part in the uprising against the



STREET SCENE—Wrecked vehicles, shattered windows and many injuries after Belfast bomb explosion yesterday.

## Ulster Labor MPs Urge Backing of Whitelaw

(Continued from Page 1)

wards Ulster's Catholic minority. He has released 379 men interned or detained for internment, leaving 553 still behind bars. He has ordered the army in Ulster to avoid provocative raids and maintain a low profile. He has indicated that the Stormont legislature, instrument of Protestant rule in Ulster, is unlikely ever to be revived again.

However, the statement by the six Catholic members in the dominant legislature does not mean

the shootings and bombings will end overnight.

The document had barely been made public when terrorists in Belfast set off one of their biggest blasts—and with no warning. A bomb was exploded in a car in the center of the city, killing one person and injuring about 40 others.

That was one of five bombs set off before nightfall in Belfast and Londonderry, all grim reminders of the IRA's vested interest in continuing the war.

The Labor statement, moreover, promptly came under attack by the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association—a nonviolent group strongly influenced by the Official Wing of the divided IRA. James Doris, the NICRA chairman, said the document "was a stab in the back for the whole disobedience campaign."

NICRA has been urging Catholics to refuse payment of rent and taxes and many, particularly the jobless, have gone along.

For their part, the Labor politicians insisted that there were still unresolved problems, notably release of those still interned in British military custody.

But they said they "are firmly convinced that these problems can now be resolved without another shot being fired, without another life being lost."

Ulster's tension has been heightened by threats from extremists Protestant groups who see their community's power diminished without any genuine peace as recompense. In recent weeks, Protestants and Catholics

have exchanged shots, and fears of a sectarian civil war have mounted.

The Labor MPs, obviously worried about this turn, said, "We would welcome an exchange of views with leaders of the Protestant community and we will be taking immediate steps to bring that about."

The Catholic legislators also suggested that the IRA would try to keep the pot boiling in order to discourage Mr. Whitelaw from releasing more internees and to block political talks that would reconcile the two faiths.

Three separate bombs erupted in Londonderry, the first since Monday, when women of the Catholic "no-go" Bogside and Creggan districts demanded an end to violence. Ample warnings were given by the bombers in two of the cases but seven shopgirls in a dry goods shop in Butcher Street had less than three minutes to get clear.

The peace movement began several weeks ago among a group of women in Belfast's Andersonstown district. It was taken up Monday by the women of the Bogside and Creggan. Their call for a truce was echoed Tuesday by a group of their menfolk who announced they had formed a committee of 14 to plan and lead the peace movement.

The IRA rejected the appeals out of hand after its leaders had talked with a delegation of the women.

But feeling against continued violence appeared to be gaining among the Catholics, on whom the IRA have traditionally relied for support.

## Heath to Visit Japan in Fall

LONDON, May 26 (AP).—Prime Minister Edward Heath has set up a journey to Japan, probably in September, and is planning a visit to China next April, government sources reported tonight.

A major purpose of both missions, sources said, is to promote British trading interests in the Far East.

Sources stressed that the British leader's visit to China still is in the planning stage. If it eventuates, Mr. Heath would probably want to open a big British trade fair in Peking in late March or early April.

## Police, Workers Clash in Bilbao Over Plant Safety

BILBAO, Spain, May 26 (UPI).—Police today clashed with an estimated 1,000 workers inside a plant in Bilbao's industrial belt, wounding several of them, the official news agency Cifra reported.

Cifra said "various persons were injured in varying degrees" in the clash. It did not mention arrests.

At the same time, Spanish news reports said strikes and demonstrations were continuing in the northwestern port town of Vigo. Throughout the week, Vigo police have been breaking up street demonstrations of locked out shipyard workers. An undisclosed number of them have been arrested.

The Bilbao clash came when the 1,000-man morning shift of the Echevarria metallurgical plant staged an unauthorized demonstration inside the plant demanding that city authorities build a pedestrian overpass so workers could safely cross a highway leading past the plant.

Four workers were hit and killed by cars in the past months. On Thursday, a fifth worker was hit and critically injured by an automobile, Cifra said.

## Nixon Called Ally Of Foes of 'Little Black Children'

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP).—Roy Wilkins, chairman of the Leadership Conference of Civil Rights, yesterday accused President Nixon of siding "with the enemies of little black children."

Mr. Wilkins said that a bill passed by the Senate Wednesday was "more than a threat to bus-ing." He said it can "get the country into the spirit of repeal of all civil-rights legislation."

Mr. Wilkins, who is also executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, spoke yesterday following a conference meeting to map plans to fight House passage of the Senate-approved higher-education bill, which would postpone action on lower-court orders that, busing, he used to decry as "busing schools."

Mr. Wilkins said the conference would disseminate information to counter what he called exaggerated and inadequate information about the effects of school bus-ing.

Although he asserted that the conference was aiming its campaign at the bill and not at the President, Mr. Wilkins said: "We thought he'd be President of all the people. Instead of that, he is along with the enemies of little black children." The black leaders said that although Mr. Nixon "did not generate anti-busing proposals, he did not campaign against them."

## Chiang's Son Voted Premier of Taiwan

TAIPEI, May 26 (AP).—President Chiang Kai-shek's son, Chiang Ching-kuo, was elected Nationalist China's new premier today by a 381-13 vote in parliament. There were 18 blank votes, officials said.

The 26 dissidents marked a notable contrast to the legislature's unanimity on most subjects. Voting was secret.

Premier Chiang, 62, is expected to exercise increasing control over the day-to-day activities of the government. His father is 84.

## Set for Lie Test, Kleindienst Says

TUCSON, Ariz., May 26 (AP).—Acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst has volunteered to take a lie detector test to prove that he had no knowledge of any deal between International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. and the Republican party.

Mr. Kleindienst told a news conference yesterday, "I have no objections to taking a lie detector test if someone suggests it. I'd like for a lot of others to submit to it also." He declined to name names.

## Belfast Bomb Kills a Woman; Three Go Off in Londonderry

BELFAST, May 26 (AP).—Irish Republican Army bombers bit Belfast and Londonderry five times today, killing one woman and injuring scores of people in what seemed an explosive rejection of a mounting Catholic campaign to end violence.

Belfast and Londonderry police said all five bombs were planted by the IRA.

The woman died in a Belfast hospital from grave injuries received when a bomb, estimated by the British Army at more than 150 pounds of gelignite, blew up in a parked car in Oxford St., only yards from the city center. More than 40 others were injured in the blast, the worst explosion in several weeks.

Another smaller bomb demolished a tennis club in Belfast's exclusive Malone Road district. Here, unlike the Oxford St. explosion, warning was given and there were no casualties.

More deaths were likely, hospital attendants said.

Special Courts for IRA

DUBLIN, May 26 (AP).—The Irish government today decreed the setting up of special criminal courts to deal with the IRA.

The government said the courts would come into operation immediately. They would consist of three judges and no jury.

Legal experts in Dublin said the special courts would sentence convicted members of the IRA to military detention in the Curragh Camp in the great central plain of Ireland.

The experts said the new courts would bypass the normal trial procedure using juries because this system has constantly failed to obtain convictions against guerrillas using the Irish Republic as a base for attacks against the British province of Northern Ireland.

The government's proclamation was seen as a prelude to a major sweep on members of the IRA.

## 3 Bombs in Londonderry

Three separate bombs erupted in Londonderry, the first since Monday, when women of the Catholic "no-go" Bogside and Creggan districts demanded an end to violence. Ample warnings were given by the bombers in two of the cases but seven shopgirls in a dry goods shop in Butcher Street had less than three minutes to get clear.

The peace movement began several weeks ago among a group of women in Belfast's Andersonstown district. It was taken up Monday by the women of the Bogside and Creggan. Their call for a truce was echoed Tuesday by a group of their menfolk who announced they had formed a committee of 14 to plan and lead the peace movement.

The IRA rejected the appeals out of hand after its leaders had talked with a delegation of the women.

But feeling against continued violence appeared to be gaining among the Catholics, on whom the IRA have traditionally relied for support.

## Oxford and Anne Streets

The Oxford St. bomb in Belfast left a scene of carnage and horror. The car which contained it was parked near the junction with Anne St.

The blast destroyed other vehicles parked nearby and even damaged seriously a building a quarter of a mile away. One red sports car was thrown clear across the street onto the other sidewalk.

The explosion came when the street was crowded with lunch-time pedestrians.

Ambulances shuffled back and forth to take injured to hospitals.

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## ART MARKET

### Investing in Furniture

By Souren Melikian  
LONDON (IHT).—The latest  
sale of fine French furniture  
at Sotheby's deserves careful  
study, particularly by those who  
are buying furniture as an in-  
vestment.  
The sale included almost all  
types of furniture from furni-  
ture (armchairs) to bureau  
plats (writing tables) and offered  
a fairly representative cross-  
section of French cabinetmaking.  
Starting with Louis XIV furni-  
ture in the Boule manner (in-  
laid with brass on a tortoiseshell  
background), the auction offered  
Louis XV and Louis XVI com-  
modes and chairs of the stan-  
dard type, as well as early Re-  
naissance pieces.  
None of them had the sort of  
pedigree that multiplies the price  
two or three times and there  
were no monumental master-  
pieces of cabinetmaking for which  
museums compete. Just fine fur-  
niture. Hence, the May 19th  
sale offers a chance to measure  
trends.

laid in the Boule manner, which  
belonged to the early, rather  
than the late period, as stated  
in the catalogue. The balance  
of the piece and its inlaid design  
were superb, but the commode  
was in comparatively poor con-  
dition, with bits of tortoiseshell  
missing here and there. This did  
not prevent it from reaching  
£2,500, far more than the cau-  
tious estimate (£1,500 to £2,500)  
given by the auctioneers. It will  
probably take another £200 to  
£300 to restore it to a satisfac-  
tory appearance—Boule furni-  
ture can never be restored to its  
pristine state. From the seller's  
viewpoint, the price was very sat-  
isfying. Yet there is no doubt  
that, in the long run, the com-  
mode is a sound investment. The  
monumental quality, further en-  
hanced by the extensive use of  
metal in the inlay, corresponds  
exactly to modern taste: Clas-  
sical furniture is no longer  
treated as part of a decorative  
scheme, but rather as an object  
d'art.

One of a pair of  
raffraichisseurs  
by Canabas,  
which sold  
for £4,500  
at Sotheby's.

### Higher

The first—and obvious—lesson  
to be drawn from the sale is that  
Louis XIV furniture is rising in  
price. There was only one piece  
of consequence, a commode in-

In contrast to the Louis XIV  
furniture, Louis XV furniture  
seems to be going down. A bu-  
reau plat, stamped J. C. Eliaume  
JME, from the collection of the  
Marquis of Waterford, fetched  
£3,000, about what one would  
have expected. But a very fine  
commode, veneered in kingwood,  
struck me as definitely cheap at  
£2,000. With its slightly bombe  
front and cabriole legs, it was a  
very typical piece. Its quality  
lay in its perfect balance and  
proportions. Making allowance  
for its very large size (5-feet-3-  
inches wide), rather awkward in  
modern settings, it would easily  
have fetched twice the sum  
two or three years ago.

I think it is typical of the anti-  
Louis XV trend that the two  
pieces of that period which sold  
best were a pair of mahogany  
raffraichisseurs (tables which hold  
wine buckets; see illustration),  
signed Canabas, the Frenchified  
name of the German-born cabi-  
netmaker Joseph Gegenbach. Ex-  
cept for the legs, of slightly  
cabriole shape, the raffraichisseurs

were atypical of the Louis XV  
style and anticipated the Louis  
XVI manner of which Canabas  
was later one of the great cre-  
ators.

### Huge Price

The pair sold for £4,500, a  
huge price considering that some  
of the veneer may have been re-  
cently restored. The pair might  
have gone for even more had it  
been dans son jus (in a pristine  
condition), as the French dealers  
say.

With regard to the Louis XVI  
period, the verdict seems to be  
that restraint in decoration is an  
asset. A fine secrétaire à aban-  
t (drop-leaf secretary), stamped  
J. H. Riesener, was knocked  
down at £2,000. Jean-Henri Ries-  
ener (1743-1805) was admitted  
one of the two or three great  
cabinetmakers of his time—along  
with Bernard van Risenburgh  
and Roger Vandercruze. But the  
secretary, veneered with plain  
mahogany, was banal, albeit  
pretty. This makes £2,000 a  
very good price indeed.

In contrast, the more dainty-  
looking furniture did not do so  
well. A nicely carved bergère  
went for £120, bearing out the  
low price trends for common-  
place 18th-century chairs that  
have characterized recent Paris  
sales (IHT, May 6-7).

### A Table

A small marquetry table by  
David Roentgen fetched £2,100.  
On Dec. 11, 1970, the same table  
had sold for £2,800, also at  
Sotheby's. It is a well-known  
piece, discussed in Jean Nicolay's

"L'Art et la Manière des Maîtres  
Ebenistes Français du XVIIIe  
Siècle." Working against a higher  
price were breaks in the inlay  
due to heat and low humidity  
(such breaks cannot be properly  
mended) and a decoration showing  
an architectural setting in  
perspective. This sort of 18th-  
century marquetry decoration,  
once so popular, is now almost  
universally disliked.

Equally significant was the  
failure to sell a suite of French  
Restoration furniture, including  
armchairs, chairs, bergères, and  
a settee. The stiff, formally neo-  
classical style is dropping from  
favor and the painted wood, with  
carved details picked out in  
gaudy gilt, holds no appeal for  
modern buyers. Bidding stopped  
at £1,600. A lovely, small ma-  
hogany side table sold at only  
£200, again because of its neo-  
Renaissance decorative features.

I am convinced that much the  
same would happen elsewhere—  
£1,600 is about what the suite  
would bring at a Paris auction.  
That is a trend that cannot be  
reversed by auctioneers because  
it reflects the now widespread  
new mood of collectors and ordi-  
nary citizens in search of decora-  
tive furniture.

The sale of Chinese pottery at  
Sotheby's last Tuesday (IHT,  
May 20-21) shows that Tang po-  
ttery makes consistently high  
prices, even if these are far below  
the records set at Christie's on  
October 12, 1970. The magnificent  
ivory-glazed camel, mentioned  
last week, made £10,500, and  
another Tang figure, a woman  
on horseback, rose to £28,000.

## ART IN ITALY

### Rome

Silvia Angelotti and Paul Klier,  
11 Segno, 5 Via Capo Le Case,  
Rome, to June 3.

An unusual freshness informs  
Paul Klier's new relief. A young  
American born in Rome, he made  
a sculptural environment last  
year with thread, wire, thongs of  
metal and sound. This year, he  
again goes against the rules and  
makes pictures without color or  
line, exploring space and light  
with even sparer means. The  
result is still richer. In white  
paper on white, precise incisions  
play against form abroad. Crisp  
scrolls balance against scratched  
design, forming extraordinarily  
varied surfaces, both rough and  
delicate. Only moose deliberation  
and thought could result in  
such ease and poetry.

Silvia Angelotti, a young  
Roman, does pastel drawings in  
rainbow colors that complement  
Klier's statement nicely. Fine  
lines repeated in rows, or plaited,  
make fabrics that recede and  
come forward as fields of grass,  
sea tides, or other movements in  
landscape, seen from the ground  
or the air. The overall patterns  
are sometimes at an odd slant or  
whimsically abridged in an un-

foreseen manner. Angelotti's  
view is modest. Like Klier, she  
is only apparently abstract. She  
too uses phenomena in nature.  
Both belong to the Roman  
school of "painting-writing," but  
what they have most in common  
is their stubborn disregard for  
aggressive gesture, so that their  
works, for all their smallness, are  
the more incisive and lyrical.

Jack Leland Bailey, American  
Academy, 5 Via Masina, Rome,  
to June 3.

In his latest oils, Bailey blends  
classic chiaroscuro with a mod-  
ern, instantaneous view. Vermeer  
yellows and blues, springing from  
dusky grounds, appear as if  
highlighted by a photographer's  
flash. Yet it is not a lens, but  
the mind of the painter that has  
caught the moment so convinc-  
ingly that it becomes eternal.  
Men striding past in traffic,  
Roman girls emerging from dark  
porticoes into Mediterranean  
light—all the contrasts and de-  
tails of everyday life are ren-  
dered starkly and with a sure  
hand. Bailey's anonymous pas-  
sage and his portraits are  
psychological statements, all the  
stories being told in pictorial  
terms. Last year's bravura

pieces, weighted down by refer-  
ence to art history and mod-  
ern complexities, are only inter-  
esting in the light of what the  
artist is doing now. Today this  
American's observation, his plain,  
vivid view of a foreign land  
make him one of the most bril-  
liant new figurative painters  
around.

Cremone, Galleria Gabbiato, 11  
Via della Pressa, Rome, to  
June 3.

In contrast to Bailey, the  
Italian artist Cremone is an-  
tiquarian and oblique. He means  
to be socially conscious. Modern  
interiors and summer beaches  
are illuminated by a peculiar  
glow. Couples making love, chil-  
dren playing, ordinary objects in  
surrealistic juxtaposition: are  
entertained, the dread and  
decay underlying the consumer  
society. But Cremone, an able  
painter, often lets handling and  
playing with paint effects run  
away with him. His scenes  
bathed in orange light, candy  
colors, look like and remind  
one of films by Godard. The  
composition is as restless and as  
intellectualized as the times the  
artist is commenting on. Nor is  
the social concern believable  
since the catalogue is available  
only to the elect, as the painter  
himself told me, and not to every-  
one, as it should be.

Jack Zejac, Le Margherite, 108  
Via Giulia, Rome, through  
June.

Flayed  
Friday,  
June 2,  
at 9 p.m.  
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An American having his first  
one-man show, Zejac takes a  
casual approach. Staining lengths  
of striped cloth with muted

## EMILY GENAUER

### Kandinsky as a Happening

NEW YORK.—It took a mar-  
velously antic, far-out per-  
formance at a Soho warehouse  
one night of a new mixed-media  
work by Red Grooms, to make  
me see what had been wrong  
for me the night before at the  
Guggenheim Museum's presenta-  
tion of "The Yellow Sound," bill-  
ed as "a theatrical event based  
on a script written by Vasily  
Kandinsky in 1908."

It isn't that the 60-odd years  
dividing "The Yellow Sound" and  
Grooms' "Eppur muove. Hard-  
way" made the Kandinsky effort  
look old hat. Kandinsky was and  
remains one of the most innova-  
tive, seminal figures in 20th-  
century art, more influential, pos-  
sibly, than even Picasso. Proof,  
if any is still needed, lies in the  
museum's new exhibition "Kan-  
dinsky at the Guggenheim,"  
which opened the same night  
as the performance.

Red Grooms' new work is,  
actually, the much more tradi-  
tional of the two, in the sense that  
slapstick and clown are part of  
an ancient and strict tradition  
on which this immensely gifted  
young pop artist has drawn for  
his own style.

It was the audience, I realized  
at the Grooms production, that  
had troubled me at the Gog-  
genheim.

Now I'm not about to fault an  
audience for being proper, for-  
mally dressed, for the most part  
over middle-aged and altogether  
respectable, yet is seemingly  
receptive to and even enthusiastic  
about an hour-long mixed-media  
performance incorporating live  
action by dancers and singers,  
multiple film and slide images,  
electronic sound and light.

Wrong Atmosphere

But the atmosphere was wrong.  
Kandinsky meant his work  
to be shockingly avant-garde. He  
thought of sound, color, move-  
ment and words as functioning  
in it as independent elements  
related only in form, carrying  
no meaning, serving primarily to  
establish a mood. This was,  
although carried further, the  
revolutionary Gesamtkunstwerk  
ideal that Wagner had advanced.  
When Kandinsky wrote "The  
Yellow Sound"—never produced,  
presumably, because it was too  
far ahead of its time—he was  
already busily turning upside  
down the conventions of art he  
had found when he came to  
the field from the teaching of  
law. He would, I think (and I  
have a right to venture a guess,  
having known him briefly in  
Paris before his death in 1944),  
have been thrown—for all the  
seriousness of his concept—to see

himself embraced so totally by  
The Right People.

He would, on the contrary,  
have adored the crowd at Soho.  
Not a person over 30 on the  
premises, except for a few inter-  
lopers like me. They hooted with  
laughter as a huge, floppy purple  
cow swung over the audience on  
a rope to "jump" over a yellow  
plastic crescent moon; as a  
"comet" on a bicycle shot down  
an incline and almost out an  
open window across the huge  
room; as all sorts of many and  
wildly imaginative things hap-  
pened in this performance put  
on by the company that Grooms  
calls "Ruckus Films."

Of course it was fun and games,  
but fun and games conceived and  
executed with endless wit and  
technical skill, and, as important  
as anything, for an audience with  
the artist every step of the way,  
even as he is still busy finding  
that way. In such works as  
Grooms', that audience is as  
much a part of the spectacle as  
the work itself.

Besides, I have considerable  
reservations about how much of  
"The Yellow Sound," adapted by  
an organization called ZONE,  
Theater of the Visual, actually  
came out of Kandinsky.

It includes, for instance, a  
sequence of inflated plastic ten-  
tacles waving about as claws of  
a great arachnid. That has to  
be out of Otto Piene's helium-  
inflated transparent constructions  
of the past few years.

Geometric constructions slide  
about the stage without visible  
means of locomotion—and thus  
recall Robert Rauschenberg's  
recent movable compositions of  
strobe-light shapes set on invisible  
roller-skate wheels and moved by  
tiny motors.

During the performance, it be-  
comes clear, as a hand or an  
elbow suddenly pokes an angle  
into one side of a straight canvas  
shape, that dancers under the  
stage are making them move—and  
the effect is to bring to  
mind the so-called "shaped can-  
vases" of Charles Imman.

A huge sculptured female  
figure moves slowly and majestically  
among the solid geometry  
filling the stage—also clearly a  
reference from the work of Niki  
de Saint Phalle.

Those amplified giant profiles  
of heads, also constantly moving,  
through whose hollow eyes are  
seen glimpses of sky and clouds?  
What else but the heads of the  
young German painter Hans  
Arp, with recollections of René  
Magritte?

And now I realize that Kan-  
dinsky would have been upset

by more than that Establin-  
audience. His 1908 "The  
Sound" has been transformed  
ZONE into a surrealistic and  
coming right down to the  
present.

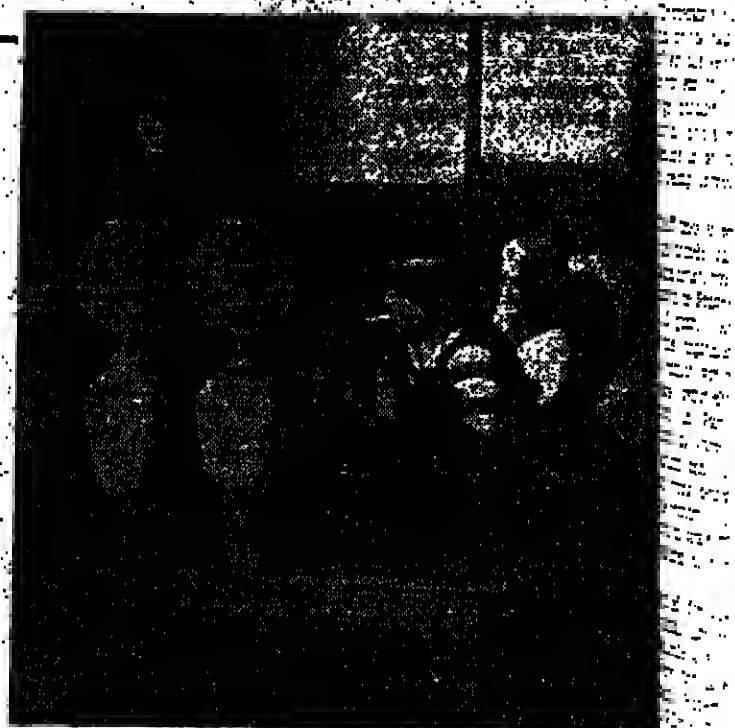
Surely the exhibition's  
paintings, including 70 oil  
watercolors and 13 prints, in-  
cluding all phases of his de-  
velopment, would please him.  
can't tamper with a piece  
you can with a theme.  
What much of the art  
at the new Kandinsky exhi-  
bition is looking for is the light  
it may throw on the Gog-  
genheim's highly controversial  
past at auction of six  
hundred Kandinskys from  
Solomon R. Guggenheim's  
years when Ella Rebay, a  
very persuasive friend and  
visionary, had the head of  
a museum be founded.

### Emergency

I'd say the museum is  
to sell them—and would do  
better not to show at a  
time even the huge lot  
left. They trace Kand-  
emergency from a corner  
painter working around  
a heavy-handed deriva-  
tive, post-impressionist  
through a stage when  
was influenced by the  
colorful, flat forms of a  
theater design into the  
period when he found in  
this style a form of  
to paint the soaring, on  
shapes and exploding  
which had so enormous an  
painting, 40 years later,  
form of "painting they  
influenced, was abstract  
vision, and I've sometimes  
dared how large a factor  
Pollock spent working  
museum, looking at Kand-  
every day.)

In any case, Kandinsky  
turns away from him as  
and leave from an active  
The erupting force never-  
theless. But the products  
explosion sometimes lit a  
sky—and will continue to  
long time, and in the col-  
which heighten their  
Guggenheim's action, as in  
as at the Guggenheim itself  
somehow new just fitted.

No, Kandinsky's "The Sound"  
pictures look like other  
other, Kandinsky, who has  
have nothing to do with  
genheim's heading of his  
ings or justifying his  
and they have only to  
see Kandinsky at his select



Jack Leland Bailey's "Arezzo Series, No. 3," 2 feet 9  
by 2 feet 10 inches, on view at Rome's American Ac-

Zejac, an American living in  
Rome for over a decade, shows  
sculptures done from 1966 to the  
present, giving a clear view of  
his progress. From the rough  
power of his earlier bronze runs  
to the smooth marbles of today,  
the development toward abstrac-  
tion is only stylistic. Even now,  
the main concern is with specific  
aspects of motion and form in  
nature. Honed to essentials, his  
runs of water, water weeds and  
swans are all complex drives  
elegantly resolved. In "Volturno"  
(1968), the real water of a foun-  
tain blends gracefully into folds  
of marble water. The many  
swans, each wedged to its own  
wake, shiny black or white—each  
a stately rise of divergent planes  
are of a fine smoothness. A  
small, recent, "Crest of Wave,"  
nothing but line and curl, is par-  
ticularly felicitous.

Though Zejac owes little to  
Braun and, or, Nadelman, one  
senses an undercurrent of re-  
vocation for the decons of  
the twenties in the latest  
pieces—but this is marginal.  
Mostly he molds raw energy,  
the bulk of an animal or an element  
he has observed, into cool, re-  
fined statements.

Mag Shoro, Ambiente, 17 Via  
dell'Arte S. Calisto, Rome, to  
June 3.

An American having his first  
one-man show, Zejac takes a  
casual approach. Staining lengths  
of striped cloth with muted

colors, she hangs them  
against the wall, still wet  
up, so that the image, be-  
ending beyond the actual  
surface, travels into the  
unstretchable paintings in  
blues and purples have a  
and expectant air of  
as she herself puts it  
keeps them from becoming  
art objects.

Like many of her  
she expects a gallery  
than a shop. This  
the picturesque Trans-  
ter, full of art books  
a record player, invites  
exchange and friendly  
talk.

Orvieto  
Joy Davenport, Galleria  
S. Maria, Orvieto,  
June.

Landscapes are the  
forte. Foliage, fields, and  
strands of shimmering  
Often they build up  
Persian perspectives. She  
an expert painter, of  
proving, especially in  
flower fantasies. The  
paintings and prints are  
within the dimensions of  
and paper, but in  
constructions it gets out  
—EDITH SARTON

Mastodon's Head  
ANGOLA, Ind., May 27  
The upper part of the  
Mastodon has been  
found at a site about three  
west of this South Coast  
county.

Dr. Jack Sanderson, chief  
of the geology department,  
Indiana University,  
found a campsite at Fort  
and yesterday that the  
site was about 10,000  
years old.

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## Terror Bombing

The mining of North Vietnam's harbors and the undeniable drama of seeing whether that act would affect the summit have distracted attention from the central element in current American policy toward Hanoi—the unprecedented level of U.S. bombing. In respect to North Vietnam, mining merely involves the denial of arms, food and all other military and civilian products that come from whatever country, by sea. The renewed heavy bombing of the North, on the other hand, involves nothing more and nothing less than a calculated effort to pulverize large parts of a country with which the United States is not formally at war; to spread terror among its people, by pounding it with ever increasing severity, and so to force its government to accept the political terms Mr. Nixon offered on May 8.

The administration likes to point out that the mines just lie there and don't hurt anyone unless the enemy tries to run a ship through. No such justification can be made for the bombs. The B-52s, dropping their 30-ton loads from 30,000 feet, haven't been used in the North since April 24. But other aircraft are conducting 200-300 strikes a day. Earlier plans to hit only "military" targets have yielded to a Pentagon policy of striking "any targets that we deem contribute or support [North Vietnam's] effort to wage war in the South." Just what is excluded by that formulation is unclear. Maybe toy shops and flower stalls. But foreign eyewitnesses have reported the destruction of, for instance, hospitals.

The targeting and the publicized targeting guidelines amount, in essence, to a calculated tactic of terror, and so does the American military's new policy of announcing raids against the North on a daily basis and of announcing that still more B-52s are being sent to Southeast Asia—almost 140 are already there.

Gen. Haig of the White House staff told selected reporters the other day that the bombing was already adversely affecting North Vietnam's morale and fighting capacity and unraveling the social fabric as well; to buttress the argument, he said there had been a great new burst of inflation and a rise in, of all things, prostitution in Hanoi. Subsequently, it turned out that many of these reports on conditions in the North came, or so it was said, from captured North Vietnamese soldiers who had to have left

Hanoi well before the latest bombing spasm began. How sleazy. We had hoped the time had passed for fraudulent progress reports—if an increase in prostitution can be called "progress."

This is not at all to say the bombing has been without serious consequence. Its intensity, the new permissiveness in targeting, the use of new, more accurate "smart" bombs, Hanoi's difficulty in quickly finding rail and road alternatives to the blocked ports (while the rails and roads are being bombed) and Hanoi's use of heavy equipment requiring greater supplies—no doubt all these factors have helped make the new Nixon bombing more effective than the old Johnson bombing, at least by the yardstick of gross destruction.

The record is quite plain, however, that the North Vietnamese have never drawn the same conclusions from their suffering and loss that Americans expect them to draw. Understandably, Americans find it hard to accept that it makes little difference whether they believe the negotiating terms Mr. Nixon offered Hanoi on May 8 deserve acceptance. What counts is whether Hanoi so believes. The President cannot negotiate the end of the war with either his supporters or his critics at home. He can achieve that only with Hanoi.

And North Vietnam, after all, is not wholly without its own options. It could slow down its military pace in the South while awaiting further supplies from its allies. It could step up its military pace in parts of the South, like the Mekong Delta, which have been vacated by South Vietnamese units moved into other regions; something like this may be happening now. It could play the prisoner card, offering to return, say, five or 10 prisoners a week as long as the bombing did not continue. It could announce that the prisoners had been dispersed to factories, bridges and other likely bombing targets. This grim list covers only the obvious.

In short, President Nixon is conducting a ruthless policy of terror bombing against North Vietnam. Since there is little hope of stopping it, one wishes it would work quickly so that it could end, however ugly an ending it would be. And what will he do if it does not work? No summit glow, however intense, should blind Americans to that possibility.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Welshing at the UN

For years U.S. spokesmen at the United Nations have championed the proposition expressed in an American argument before the world court, that "... the General Assembly's adoption and appointment of the organization's expenses create a binding international legal obligation on the part of member states to pay their assessed shares."

When the Soviet Union refused in 1959 to pay its share of the cost of the UN emergency force in Sinai, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge said: "To refuse to pay one's share—and by that I mean deliberately and as a matter of conscious policy—is to welsh. Now, that is a blunt word but it is an accurate word. I trust that the Soviet Union will see the light and will live up to its international obligations."

Mr. Lodge's language could rebound

against the United States unless the Senate restores the capricious cuts voted by the House last week in this country's regular assessed contributions to the world organization. The sums involved are trivial by American standards—about \$30 million all told—but they could have a devastating effect on the morale as well as the financial position of the debt-ridden UN. They would put the United States in the compromising posture of welshing on a "binding international legal obligation"—one that American diplomats have long sought—and are still seeking—to uphold.

The administration has pledged to press for "orderly" reductions in this country's assessed contributions through the machinery established under the UN Charter. That is the only way to achieve the reductions the House demands.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Apology to Barcelona

"Shameful and disgraceful," that is how Glasgow's Lord Provost John Mains has accurately labeled the behavior of Glasgow Rangers' supporters during and after the Rangers' victory against Moscow Dynamo for the European Cup in Barcelona.

It is sickening that some of the Glasgow contingent should actually have complained afterward of "unbridled savagery" by the Spanish police, saying that they were "a cowardly bunch." What do these drunken young animals expect if they behave in the way they did? A pat on the head and an admonition to be good boys? To the city of Barcelona, the apologies of all decent British people—which includes the Scots.

### Ulster and Britain

The British government is hastening to spread the myth that events in Ulster bear the character of exclusively religious anti-

mosity. Having refused to liquidate the true causes of the crisis—the colonial yoke, and the political, social and economic discrimination of the toilers of the Catholic minority—London threw in its soldiers, the Ulster police and detachments of Protestant extremists to suppress fighters for civil rights.

—From the Red Star (Moscow).

### Nixon's Poland Visit

One should be a realist in assessing the outcome of the forthcoming visit by President Nixon. Too great political differences separate our countries to be removed by a presidential visit. But, despite these differences, we exist and we have many concrete problems. If the visit improves the climate between our countries, if it passes in a business-like atmosphere and both sides show good will, then the relations between our countries, which have been improving for several months, will be bettered.

—From Polityka (Warsaw).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 27, 1897

NEW YORK—Today there took place at the old Boston State House a very interesting ceremony, no other than the formal presentation by Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, former U.S. Ambassador to the Court of Saint James, of the log of the Mayflower to the State of Massachusetts. Most of the members of the Legislature, the city officials and the other authorities attended the event, which was made the occasion for a number of agreeable utterances.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 27, 1922

PARIS—Women have for some time been making themselves felt in "big business." It is no longer a surprise in certain lines of wholesale trade or manufacturing for a man to introduce a woman as his partner to a traveling conference. These women, though highly efficient, are mostly unobtrusive. They work quietly, but with assured intelligence, and their presence imparts an element of finesse to any transaction, which might have been lacking, beforehand.



'... We Must Not Permit the Shadow of Violence to Fall Over Our Country Again...'  
(Richard Nixon, May 15, 1972.)

## Silence on Vietnam

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The North Vietnamese should be getting the message by now. Their main ports are closed by American mines. There are now six U.S. aircraft carriers off their coast, bombing them night and day. The railroad lines from China to Hanoi are now under constant attack, and the weather and American air power have slowed down their offensive against Hue and Da Nang in the north, Kon Tum city in the Central Highlands, and An Loc, north of Saigon.

Moreover, the U.S. counter-offensive in the air is not only battering their lines of communication and supply, but turning to their electric power plants, and they are on notice that their industrial facilities will be next and that even the destruction of the Red River dikes is not ruled out.

Meanwhile, the Chinese diplomats almost seem to be going out of their way these days to be pleasant to Americans in the capitals of the world, and the Russians are signing an agreement a day with President Nixon on issues which are more important to Moscow than Vietnam.

### Appalling Costs

It is popular, among the friends of Hanoi, to say that air power never settles anything, particularly when the North Vietnamese can always break off the battle and retreat into Laos and Cambodia, and carry on a protracted guerrilla war from there, and this may well be true. But the human cost of this battle, whatever the safe armchair strategists say, is appalling.

This war could easily turn into a massacre and end up by destroying everything Hanoi, Saigon, Washington, Moscow and Peking say they are trying to save. In such a situation the so-called "great powers," if the phrase means anything, might be expected to put all their peace-loving proclamations into practice and give a little to encourage a cease-fire.

There is little point now in raking over the arguments of the past, or counting on a new American President to introduce a new American policy. By the time of the election, the way things are going, there will be very little left to save, and it is no favor to Hanoi or anybody else to cheer them on to disaster.

The plain fact is that President Nixon now has no incentive to stop the bombing and lift the blockade, other than the human tragedy, which does not seem to move him. Moscow and Peking have turned away from his challenge—at least so far—and unless they can break his blockade, which does not seem likely, they either have to watch the slaughter go on, or fly in new long-range rockets which can hit the carriers and the South Vietnamese cities. And that would only add to the carnage.

Maybe Hanoi is still hoping to take the old imperial capital of Hue and then call for a cease-fire, with both sides holding the ground they have captured, but they are not likely to do even that without a little more pressure from Moscow and Peking than they've had so far.

President Nixon has asked for two things: to get his prisoners out, and to have an internationally supervised cease-fire. He has offered two things: to get all his

forces out of Vietnam within four months of the return of the prisoners and the introduction of the cease-fire, and then to leave the political settlement to the North and South Vietnamese themselves.

This was not put forward on a take-it-or-leave-it basis but as a basis for discussion. Obviously many other things have to be settled, including what aid, if any, Washington and Moscow and Peking would continue sending to their respective allies. But even if there were a cease-fire on Nixon's terms, Hanoi would still be in possession of much of the north of the country, and could claim that it had expelled the French, fought the Americans to a compromise, and finally got all foreign troops out of the country after over a hundred years.

### Won't Even Talk

At the very least, the President could send Ambassador Porter or John Connally back to the negotiating table in Paris. The argument against doing so is that Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnamese negotiator, merely uses the negotiations for propaganda. But the absence of the Americans gives him the argument that we won't even talk, and besides, Le Duc Tho doesn't need the talks to put out his propaganda. All he has to do is call a press conference at his hotel.

The immediate problem is to stop the killing. There is little evidence that either the enemy's ground offensive or the U.S. aerial counter-offensive will actually be decisive for one side or the other, but a prolonged struggle along the present lines could be disastrous for both the North and the South.

Presumably these things were discussed by the President and

Chairman Brezhnev at the dacha outside Moscow, but so far the world has heard nothing to indicate that the new Moscow "atmosphere of peace" and the "acknowledged responsibilities of the great powers" are being brought to bear on this unspeakable human tragedy in Vietnam.

The entire school was ordered evacuated the day Nixon resumed the bombing of Hanoi, April 16. Teachers and pupils were taken to many different villages to live in peasant homes, as they did during the bombing from 1965 through 1968.

Of 300 children in the senior class, 100 had their exams in three small whitewashed buildings not far from the Red River. The village was set in a muddy scene of banana trees and fields of corn and cassava.

Children Line Up  
When the children lined up in the yard a teacher told them to follow orders and go quietly to a shelter if American planes appeared. The shelters were just shallow tunnels in the mud.

The teacher held up a large envelope containing the exam papers. It was sealed with red wax to prove no one could read the questions in advance. A boy and girl, each about 17, were called to attest the seals, and did so in four subjects: literature, chem-

istry, mathematics and physics. This one was in Vietnamese. It started at six in the morning and lasted three hours. At first the scene could have been an examination anywhere. The children sat at plank desks in three small rooms, the girls' long black braids hanging down behind. Everyone had a tin box of pens. A teacher began by saying: "Leave all your notes at the front of the room. When told to stop writing at the end, put down your pen at once. No copying from anyone else!"

But then came the questions. The pupils had to write a three-hour essay on one of two literary subjects. The teacher read the alternatives out and wrote them on the blackboard.

The first question was: "The young hero Le Ma Luong has said the most beautiful life is on the front line against the enemy. That is also the thought of the present Ho Chi Minh young generation. Do you agree?"

"Please explain why such a thought is entirely correct. You must rely on poems and writings from the period of resistance against the French and the Americans, for national salvation, to demonstrate that our literature

is more prone to public violence? Why do their frustrations drive them to unbalanced acts? More importantly, though, what is the psychological effect on the general public of fighting increased violence with increased security?"

Recent justifications of the Vietnam war have diminished the meaning of the words "freedom and liberty" in the minds of many Americans. Would these words not further lose their meaning if people were subject to search before being allowed to see their public servants and then viewed them amidst an aura of heavy surveillance?

ROBERT MARK.  
London.

### Safe Campaigns

The hard look and decisive steps urged by The New York Times editorial, "Safe and Sane Campaigns," (HT, May 18) seems pragmatically logical in view of the rising frequency of attempted political assassinations. Yet the implications of some of their proposals, such as "having the audience pass metal detectors on their way in to scheduled talks in closed halls... and similar common-sense restrictions" seem to suggest a harder look is necessary at some further reaching and less easily remedied problem.

For instance, why are the lonely people in America today

## After the Shooting

## Prospects for Wallace

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—The headline reads: "Again a Gun Alters the Politics of the Republic," but in fact I do not see that this is the case. The alternatives for Gov. Wallace have always appeared to be few. Mostly he is doomed to ineffectuality, like the assassin mangané, who has given us a human tragedy, but has not in fact altered the politics of the Republic.

What now can he do? Well, assuming that Gov. Wallace were whole, what could he do? Let us assume that the one incontestable development is his nomination by the Democratic convention. That was never possible. It would not have been possible if he had won every primary. George Wallace is a protest candidate, of overwhelmingly regional cast, distrusted by truly conservative Americans, and for good reason. George Wallace is a man who did tough pitch, and is forever defied. The genealogy of his stand on burning and states-rights is suspect because of his segregationist animus.

### Rhetoric Changed

John C. Calhoun could speak about the concurrent majority or the doctrine of nullification out of a sense of respect for constitutional principle. George Wallace came around to his positions because he wanted a fancy argument for Jim Crow. It is true that he has changed his rhetoric, that the radicalist tint is now almost gone. But only one person can serve as President of the United States, and the country would simply not turn to a man with a past such as George Wallace's; nor are his qualifications otherwise remarkable. He is a great stump orator, period. He was never seriously into presidential contention.

Nor is it safe to assume that George Wallace could deliver his following. Everyone knows that personal political allegiances tend to be nontransferable. FDR discovered that, as did Gen. Eisenhower. If George Wallace were to request his followers to work for the election of, say, George McGovern, it is by no means obvious that they would do so. For one thing, Wallace would lose credibility. Notwithstanding the strange identity in the appeal of the two men to what one would suppose to have been irreconcilably disparate voters, George McGov-

ern emerges as something of a problem. No, either George Wallace will run on his own, or he will not. If he runs, it is not obvious he will hurt. A recent New Times survey insists he hurt Nixon most. The assumption is that he was the Democrat most of him of critical support of the big cities, small collar workers in particular. In fact it is unnecessary to diminish Wallace's stage. It was obvious that he cost one or the other of the election, his strength he greatly enhanced.

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### Could Re-Elect Nj

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## The Graduates

By Anthony Lewis

HANOI.—Boys and girls in their last year at Hanoi High School began taking their final examinations the other day—in villages miles from here. The entire school was ordered evacuated the day Nixon resumed the bombing of Hanoi, April 16. Teachers and pupils were taken to many different villages to live in peasant homes, as they did during the bombing from 1965 through 1968.

Of 300 children in the senior class, 100 had their exams in three small whitewashed buildings not far from the Red River. The village was set in a muddy scene of banana trees and fields of corn and cassava.

Children Line Up  
When the children lined up in the yard a teacher told them to follow orders and go quietly to a shelter if American planes appeared. The shelters were just shallow tunnels in the mud.

The teacher held up a large envelope containing the exam papers. It was sealed with red wax to prove no one could read the questions in advance. A boy and girl, each about 17, were called to attest the seals, and did so in four subjects: literature, chem-

istry, mathematics and physics. This one was in Vietnamese. It started at six in the morning and lasted three hours. At first the scene could have been an examination anywhere. The children sat at plank desks in three small rooms, the girls' long black braids hanging down behind. Everyone had a tin box of pens. A teacher began by saying: "Leave all your notes at the front of the room. When told to stop writing at the end, put down your pen at once. No copying from anyone else!"

But then came the questions. The pupils had to write a three-hour essay on one of two literary subjects. The teacher read the alternatives out and wrote them on the blackboard.

The first question was: "The young hero Le Ma Luong has said the most beautiful life is on the front line against the enemy. That is also the thought of the present Ho Chi Minh young generation. Do you agree?"

"Please explain why such a thought is entirely correct. You must rely on poems and writings from the period of resistance against the French and the Americans, for national salvation, to demonstrate that our literature

is more prone to public violence? Why do their frustrations drive them to unbalanced acts? More importantly, though, what is the psychological effect on the general public of fighting increased violence with increased security?"

Recent justifications of the Vietnam war have diminished the meaning of the words "freedom and liberty" in the minds of many Americans. Would these words not further lose their meaning if people were subject to search before being allowed to see their public servants and then viewed them amidst an aura of heavy surveillance?

ROBERT MARK.  
London.

### Safe Campaigns

The hard look and decisive steps urged by The New York Times editorial, "Safe and Sane Campaigns," (HT, May 18) seems pragmatically logical in view of the rising frequency of attempted political assassinations. Yet the implications of some of their proposals, such as "having the audience pass metal detectors on their way in to scheduled talks in closed halls... and similar common-sense restrictions" seem to suggest a harder look is necessary at some further reaching and less easily remedied problem.

For instance, why are the lonely people in America today

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**on New Committee  
oporates at OECD**

By Carl Gewirtz

May 26 (REUTERS)—A committee of high-level economists and monetary policy makers met today, with the OECD's new committee on international monetary, trade, investment and related economic issues, including particularly their interrelationships, and gave guidance on the way in which the organization can contribute to the progress of discussions on these issues.

They agreed that an existing OECD group carry out this function but refrained from selecting any specific unit.

OECD Secretary-General Emil van Lennep refused to acknowledge at a press conference that a proposal had been put forward to create a committee to act as a link between negotiations to be undertaken on trade and monetary problems under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the International Monetary Fund, respectively.

A subsequent press conference by U.S. Treasury Under Secretary Paul A. Volcker, who was not present, for Mr. Van Lennep's remarks, aroused the journalists when he referred in passing to the secretary-general's proposal.

Rejection Unlikely

"A number of countries didn't want to agree to it," he said, adding that "it isn't altogether clear to me why it was rejected."

The proposal to create a special committee had been supported by the United States as a means to ensure that progress on both issues was integrated. To many Europeans, however, it was seen as a means of extracting concessions on trade for progress on monetary reform. How important a role the yet-to-be-named OECD body will play in fulfilling the watered-down mandate remains to be seen.

Nothing that "we would have liked, more progress" on the mechanism to coordinate the negotiations, he said, he would not call the meeting a failure. However, he did acknowledge that "things might go slower than otherwise."

He stressed his satisfaction that the principle that the trade and monetary issues are linked had been accepted. The link "exists, it cannot be ignored, it is an inherent part of the process of negotiation."

The affirmation of this principle by the other 22 members of the OECD "is a substantial achievement," he added.

However, reducing this abstraction to a practical application remains to be accomplished.

According to French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who attended part of today's meeting, no progress on the "principles" of monetary and trade reform has been made since last December's realignment of currency values. The only progress so far has been on procedures, he said.

And even here, he indicated, France has reservations. He said that France "would make amendments" to the IMF proposal to get talks started. He said he was opposed to "too formal or paralyzing" a forum for negotiations.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also said that the United States "no longer has the need for a technical link between monetary and trade matters, but only that there be a certain correlation between them—to which we agree."

Where all of this leaves the negotiations for basic reforms of the capitalist system is not clear. However, in the words of an observer, the meeting here showed that "without the pressure of a crisis nothing can be done."

**German Surplus  
In Trade Balance  
Narrows in April**

WIESBADEN, West Germany, May 26 (AP)—West Germany had a trade surplus of 1,356 billion deutsche marks (\$424 billion) in April, down from a surplus of 1,68 billion DM in March but up from a surplus of 1,097 billion DM in April 1971, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

In the first four months of 1972, the trade surplus increased to 5,886 billion DM from 4,72 billion marks a year earlier.

On the basis of preliminary returns in the services and transfer balances, the current account position of the payments balance showed a deficit of 190 million marks in April against a deficit of 10 million DM in March and a surplus of 30 million DM in April 1971.

For the first four months this year, the preliminary current account was 10 million marks in surplus compared with a 770 million-mark surplus a year earlier.

April exports totaled 11,697 billion DM, down from 12,924 billion DM in March but up slightly from 11,527 billion marks a year earlier. Imports amounted to 10,339 billion DM, down from 12,444 billion marks in March but up from 10,260 billion DM in April 1971.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****ITT Set to Sell Shares in Avis**

International Telephone & Telegraph plans to sell publicly a 23 percent interest in Avis—1.4 million common shares—as the first step in disposing of the auto-rental concern under last year's anti-trust consent decrees. The conglomerate agreed to divest itself of Avis and certain other companies within a three-year period, to retain Hartford Fire Insurance Co. After the offering ITT would retain 4.6 million Avis shares, or 77 percent. It must dispose of them all by Sept. 24, 1974. Avis says it expects its stock to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange, subject to its achieving wide enough ownership to meet exchange standards. In Tokyo, Daiwa Securities Co. reports it plans to offer 200,000 shares of Avis, if the plan is approved by the Finance Ministry. It will be the first public subscription in Japan for foreign corporate stocks, Daiwa says.

**U.S. Auto Makers Set June Output**

U.S. auto makers are planning to build virtually the same number of cars next month as they did last June. They are projecting a production schedule of 800,000 cars, about 1 percent lower than last June's actual 806,972 and about 8.8 percent lower than the 868,800 they said they would build in May. This June's schedule is the slowest for the month since 1969. Industry observers note that the high production months are over for this model year. Summer vacations curtail output, and soon auto plants will begin closing for model changeovers.

**CCE Expects Higher 1971 Profit**

Cie. Generale d'Electricite expects net profit of about 78 million francs (\$15.3 million) this year, up from 70.5 million francs in 1971, a letter to shareholders says. CCE expects to pay a net dividend of 18.5 francs a share for 1971, up from 14.50 francs last year and 13.40 francs in 1970. Consolidated sales are expected to rise 12 percent this year from 10.8 billion francs in 1971, the letter adds.

**Benelux Asks Japan to Cut Exports**

A Benelux industrial delegation has asked Japan to regulate its exports of electronic home appliances to Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, the Japan Electronic Machinery Industry Association reports. The request was made at private-level trade talks between the Benelux and Japanese electronic appliances industries. The Benelux complains that its markets have been disturbed by rapidly rising sales of Japanese radio and television sets, desk-top calculators, electronic microscopes, tape recorders and other items.

**Auto Plant in Greece Under Way**

Work has begun on a new Peugeot-Renault auto factory in an industrial zone near Volos, Greece. The contract between the two firms and the Greek state calls for the plant to be in operation within 18 months, with an initial production of 15,000 cars a year. Output is scheduled to increase to 75,000 cars annually by 1980.

**Copy of Subpoenas Indicates****U.S. Copper Firms in Price-Fixing Probe**

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—The federal grand jury investigating the U.S. copper industry appears to be looking into the same pricing practices studied in a much criticized report to President Nixon two years ago.

Hendrick Houthakker, who conducted the administration study, said yesterday that the "could" most state as a fact that the grand jury inquiry was "prompted" by his investigation.

Houthakker is a professor of economics at Harvard and was a member of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers when he headed the study, which was completed in May, 1970.

**Thomas Cook Ltd. Is Sold  
To Group Led by U.K. Bank**

By Michael Stern

LONDON, May 26 (REUTERS)—Thomas Cook & Son Ltd., the giant travel and travelers' check business, was sold by the government today for £22.5 million.

The buyer is a consortium headed by Midland Bank Ltd., one of Britain's biggest commercial banks. The other partners are Trust Houses Forte Ltd., a giant hotel and restaurant company, and the Automobile Association Ltd.

The future of Cook's, which became the epitome of luxury, precisely-organized, but superficial travel—that is the Cook's Tour—is uncertain.

In announcing the sale in the House of Commons this afternoon, John Peyton, the Minister for Transport Industries, said the buyers had agreed to maintain and develop Cook's as a going concern. But a spokesman for Midland Bank said later it was too early to say how the company might be reshaped after a thorough study of its structure and operations.

Cook's balance sheets show losses in the last two years on its travel arrangements business. These losses were made good and more by substantial profits on its travelers' checks and foreign currencies business, but overall profit is small.

Since 1970, it has been known that Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservative government was anxious to sell Cook's, in line with the party's policy of restoring private ownership of peripheral enterprises that do not need government support. But it was not until last December that formal offers for Cook's were invited.

There were several bids, but the Midland Bank consortium's was the largest. Mr. Peyton said it was substantially higher than the next highest bid, which had been submitted jointly by British Overseas Airways and British European Airways, both government-owned.

Midland, which had been banker to Cook's when it was under government ownership, has a 73.3 percent interest in the consortium. The Automobile Association has 6.7 percent, and Trust Houses Forte has 15 percent to be increased later to 23 percent.

**Soviet Gas Contract****To U.S., French Firms**

HOUSTON, May 26 (AP)—J.F. Pritchard, a subsidiary of International Systems & Controls Inc., said today it and its French joint venture partner have received a completed \$58-million contract for a gas treatment plant to be built in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Pritchard said the contract, which was awarded to it and Cie. Centrale d'Etudes Industrielles, was given by the Soviet Gas Ministry. Financing for the project has been arranged through French banking sources under French-Soviet bilateral trade agreements.

**Japanese Bank Rate**

TOKYO, May 26 (Reuters).—The Bank of Japan will probably lower its bank rate next week, provided interest rates on bank deposits and postal savings are also reduced, monetary officials said today. Sources believe it will be reduced by 0.5 percent to 4.25 percent.

**Stock Buildup  
In U.S. Strong  
In 2d Quarter****But Survey Says Drop  
Coming in Half Year**

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—A buildup of inventories should help spur the U.S. economy during the current quarter but may be a drag on growth the rest of the year, McGraw-Hill Publications Co. said today.

Inventories of all U.S. businesses should rise 1.1 percent to a seasonally-adjusted \$125.9 billion during the second quarter, the company's latest survey of businessmen's inventory expectations said. But during the final two quarters, businessmen plan to boost inventories a total of only 0.9 percent to \$125.5 billion at year-end, the survey said.

That would put the total inventory gain for the year at only \$5.7 billion, or 0.1 percent, a sharp decrease from the average annual inventory increase of \$8 billion, or 5.6 percent, during the past five years.

During the second quarter, manufacturers expect to boost inventories 1.5 percent while retailers' inventories will rise 0.1 percent and those of wholesalers 1.4 percent, the survey said.

During the second half, manufacturing inventories should rise 1.4 percent and wholesale inventories 0.3 percent, it said.

Despite the low rates of inventory to sales in recent months, at the beginning of May McGraw-Hill found only 11 percent of reporting companies thought their inventory-to-sales ratios were too low, while 48 percent thought their ratios were too high and 43 percent were satisfied with their ratios.

**Martin Sees Big Progress  
On Stock Market's Reform**

By Vartanig G. Varian

NEW YORK, May 26 (REUTERS)—William McGraw-Hill Martin, Jr., the former Federal Reserve Board chairman whose 1971 report proposed a restructuring of securities markets, said yesterday that "significant progress is being made."

He cited measures already taken on two key proposals in his report.

These issues were looked into by the Houthakker study and also form the basis of a suit brought in 1970 by Triangle Industries, Inc.

But Mr. Houthakker said yesterday that the prime objective of the inquiry "may be whether it is illegal or not to establish a dual price system and rationing, with or without collusion."

In other words: Can any company attempt to maintain the desired price spread between raw material and finished product by keeping raw material off the market in times of excessive supply?

Independents Hurt

This is a question which may be raised in the Triangle suit, which has not yet come to trial. Under such price maneuvering, independent makers of copper products such as Triangle tend to be put in difficult positions.

The allegation is that producers sell plenty of copper to their own subsidiaries, but cut supplies to the independents. "Thus the domestic price stays higher than the foreign price, but the independents do not buy on the less expensive foreign market for fear of losing their preferred positions with the producers."

Industry observers generally are skeptical of the jury's chances of making a case. Said one: "They don't have a prayer of proving that the producer price was deliberately raised when there wasn't genuine pressure on supplies."

Houthakker actively investigated this area years ago without arriving at any firm conclusion," said J. Clarence Morrison, an analyst for Bear, Stearns & Co.

But Mr. Houthakker discounts the absence of any glaring problems in the current pricing picture being a stumbling block for the grand jury.

"The Justice Department doesn't necessarily go by what's a problem at the moment," he says. "They just carry out the law."

**Memorial Day Hiatus  
Slows Stock Market**

NEW YORK, May 26 (REUTERS).—The stock market showed little change on balance today and finished slightly higher in slower trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Brokers noted that many investors were apparently reluctant to make commitments because of the forthcoming three-day Memorial Day hiatus.

It was almost the same story with the Dow-Jones Industrial average, which moved in a narrow range throughout the session. The average finished up 2.18 at 971.28, its high for the session. Yesterday the average closed at 969.07, its highest closing level in three-and-a-half years.

Some analysts noted that the market appeared temporarily overbought and that it was kept from declining today by some favorable economic and international news.

This included the reduction of interest rates by two New York banks and the final agreement on a strategic arms limitation pact between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Turnover on the exchange slipped to 15.73 million shares from yesterday's 16.48 million as institutional interest slackened.

Gold issues were strong performers, helped by the news that gold bullion prices continued to set new highs in European free markets.

The stronger aerospace issues was Curtiss-Wright, which was up 2 1/8 to 35 1/8 after trading at a 1972 high of 35 3/8.

A spokesman for the company said he would not comment on the stock's activity as it was contrary to the company's policy to discuss movements in its stock.

Earlier this week the company confirmed that it will receive royalties from the use of Wankel rotary combustion engines in lawnmowers sold in North America by Arctic Enterprises. Most of the other aerospace issues also did better.

Most of the glamour issues continued their recent strong advance. Control Data was up 5 1/8 to 70. Tektronix advanced 2 1/8 to 56 1/4. Digital Equipment rose 2 1/4 to 134 1/4. Hewlett-Packard rose 1 3/4 to 149 1/8.

Once again the American Stock Exchange inch ed ahead as measured by the index. It closed at 27.94, up 0.04, in what was called light volume.

The OTC market also moved up in light preholiday trading, with the NASDAQ index closing at 144.14, up 0.25.

NASDAQ activities included Hardee's, 33 1/4, up 1 1/4. Rank, 28 5/8, unchanged. Health, 12 1/8, off 1/4, and Hoover, up 3/4.

Of the 3,068 issues traded, 753 rose, 613 declined and the remainder were unchanged.

Bond prices were narrowly mixed on the day in quiet trading after closing the second consecutive week of net gains.

Corporate rose 1/8 point on the day while governments drifted 2/32 to 4/32 in very quiet trading.

At a press conference held before the luncheon, Mr. Martin issued one caveat on the current stock-market atmosphere. "We're having excessive volume and too much (portfolio) turnover and the price swings are too excessive," he stated.

In the long run, Mr. Martin suggested, such a process—if not checked in time—would prove painful for investors.

On the matter of negotiated rates, Mr. Martin expressed his hope that the Securities & Exchange Commission and the stock exchange "will halt the experimentation with negotiation at the \$300,000 level and, in any event, not go lower than \$100,000."

U.S. Opens Transpo 72  
Industrial Exposition

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP).—Transpo 72, the world's largest industrial exposition, opened today on a 300-acre site near Dulles International Airport.

"It will be the first total transportation exposition, covering every mode of travel from the Apollo-13 spacecraft to earth-bound construction equipment," said U.S. Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe.

Government sponsors are counting on a nine-day total crowd of over a million, including 300,000 U.S. businessmen and 50,000 businessmen from abroad.

The quest for gas from Algeria and elsewhere also is the world, including the Soviet Union, has been brought on by a growing shortage of the commodity. Domestic consumption exceeds new discoveries and a deficit of 11,000 billion cubic feet is anticipated for 1980.

Many utilities across the country have been turning away new users and refusing to increase deliveries to existing industrial customers.

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Trading		—1972— Stocks and		Stk.
High	Low	Div.	In \$	100s. First Mo.
18 1/2	17 1/4	Crown Oil	64 1/2	35 37 1/2 17

[illegible]

هكذا هي الأهل







INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Chg
5100 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1415 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1415 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1415 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1415 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1415 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1415 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1415 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1415 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1415 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	0

## Montreal Stocks

High	Low	Last	Chg
1515 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1515 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1515 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1515 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1515 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1515 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1515 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1515 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1515 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1515 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0

## How - Direct by Air

The Value Line Investment Survey  
The Value Line Convertible Survey  
The Value Line Special Situations Survey  
Write:  
Arnold Bernhard & Co., Inc.  
121 Geneva & Switzerland.

## European Gold Markets

London	Dp.	Cl.	N.C.
57.50	57.50	57.50	0.00
57.50	57.50	57.50	0.00
57.50	57.50	57.50	0.00
57.50	57.50	57.50	0.00

## OESTERREICHISCHE ALPINE MONTAGGESELSCHAFT

Loan 5 1/2% - 1965/1985  
2nd Drawing of May 9, 1972

It is brought to the attention of the holders that the amortization of the portion of US\$556,000 - to June 15, 1972, has been made partially by repurchase on the market and partially by drawing.

The result of this latter is that the US\$556,000 - obligations bearing the numbers 5140 through 5183, 5188 through 5209, 5213 through 5231, 5233 through 5251, and that the US\$5250 - obligations bearing the numbers 142 through 281 will be reimbursable at par as of June 15, 1972 at the following institutions:

BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A., Luxembourg,  
previously  
BANQUE EUROPEENNE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A., Luxembourg,  
BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S., Brussels,  
BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A., Brussels,  
SOCIETE BELGE DE BANQUE S.A., Brussels,  
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE, Brussels,  
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V., Amsterdam,  
ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V., Amsterdam,  
PIERSON, HELDING & PIERSON, Amsterdam,  
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE, Paris,  
HILL, SAMUEL & CO. LIMITED, London,  
KLEINWORT, BENSON & LAMBERT, London,  
KREDITBANK S. LUXEMBOURG, Luxembourg,  
CREDITANSTALT BANKIEREN, Vienna,  
OESTERREICHISCHE LANDESBANK A.G., Vienna,  
BANK OF AMERICA NT AND SA, San Francisco.

The coupons maturing on June 15, 1972 are payable at these same institutions.

It is reminded that the US\$556,000 - obligations bearing numbers 5447 through 5534 and 5537 through 5547 and that the US\$5250 - obligations bearing the numbers 1490 through 1618 are reimbursable after June 15, 1971.

Amount remaining in circulation to June 15, 1972:  
US\$1,919,000 - represented by: 8,189 obligations of US\$1,000 - and 10,920 obligations of US\$ 250 -.

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## Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on May 26, 1972

High	Low	Last	Chg
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0

## Mutual Funds

Closing prices on May 26, 1972

High	Low	Last	Chg
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0

## American Stock Exchange Trading

Closing prices on May 26, 1972

High	Low	Last	Chg
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0

## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

High	Low	Last	Chg
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0

## Eurodollars

May 26, 1972

High	Low	Last	Chg
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0

## Brussels

May 26, 1972

High	Low	Last	Chg
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0

## Düsseldorf

May 26, 1972

High	Low	Last	Chg
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0

## Paris

May 26, 1972

High	Low	Last	Chg
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0

## London

May 26, 1972

High	Low	Last	Chg
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0

## Zurich

May 26, 1972

High	Low	Last	Chg
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
1225 Alcoa	14 1/4	14 1/4	0

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2. Study our procedures and objectives. See how we will try to help your capital grow by carefully selecting and supervising your investments in leading common stocks. Compare the 15-year "Performance Record" of all the funds we have been privileged to manage.
3. Send us a "Request Form" telling the amount of money in cash or security values you want us to manage, how you want dividends and fees handled and, if you wish, a little helpful data on your own financial plans.
4. Open your own brokerage account with a large NYSE Member Firm which, for efficiency, has a special office serving only Danforth clients. Deposit your cash and/or securities in this account and give them limited power to accept instructions from us - with all transactions to be made only in your name.
5. From this point on, our analysts will make decisions to try to help your capital grow as fast as possible consistent with reasonable precautions. As in any selection of investments, losses do and will occur, but you will know their decisions promptly. You receive monthly accountings and quarterly evaluations. You can withdraw at any time.

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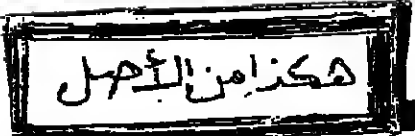
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السلامة









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 \_\_\_\_\_  
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**CANYF**      \_\_\_\_\_  
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**NEPPAH**      \_\_\_\_\_

**YIVELT**      \_\_\_\_\_

Print the **SURPRISE ANSWER** here

\_\_\_\_\_

A 15x15 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is composed of white squares for letters and black squares for empty space. The numbers 1 through 111 are placed in the starting squares of the words. The grid is as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16						17				18		19		
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23				24	25		26						27	28
29				30			31		32			33		
34				35			36	37	38			39		
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63				64			65	66	67				68	
69		70	71				72				73			
74						75	76				77	78		
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82	83					84				85			86	87
89						90	91			92			93	
94				95			96	97	98		99		100	
101		102							103			104	105	
106						107						108		
109						110						111		

## Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

**I**f one had to pick superlatives and adjectives of praise for "Open Heart," one would have to say that it is the best of Frederick Buechner's novels to date; that it is funny, touching, tender and compassionate; and that reading it has the curious effect of relaxing tensions one hadn't even been aware one was feeling. And if one were forced to explain the meaning of "Open Heart," one would have to call it an attempt to envision the boundlessness of Christian love and the mystery of faith, and to reflect them both in a funny, tender, touching, wise analysis of man and of order here—just as they do in happy families (as Tolstoy once implied). In happy families, you relax and enjoy. Relax and enjoy them, as we meet once again the family that first appeared in Mr. Buechner's "Lion Country," to which "Open Heart" is the sequel. There's Harry Bebb, the one true founder of Holy Love Church, writing his system of religion as a window shade, and down like a window shade, and his almost certain disreputable past. There's his wife, Lucille, drinking gin and orange juice all day in front of a TV set with the green hue turned up, too high. There's Mr. Buechner's narrator, Antonio Parr (in a more analytic frame of mind, we'd have to read that "Parr" for "everyman," who went to Florida originally to write a book about religious diplomats, but who ended up marrying Bebb's daughter Sharon.

And Laverne (Brownie) Brown, with his peculiar interpretations of the Scriptures and his habit of calling everybody "Acorn." Herman Redpath, the ancient millionaire Indian who uses Holy Love as a sex restorative; and Sharon Bebb herself, with her raunchy tongue and her charmingly casual ways—they're all old

turalism. And none of what happens really alters the tone of the improvisation, for whatever the extremes of tragedy and absurdity, all is enfolded in Mr. Buechner's comic Christian vision. In his fictional house there are many mansions—even autohoses, jail cells, and TV dens where the green is turned up, too high—but the message in each of them bespeaks sweet faith and tolerance. And if one meaning of his title bespeaks too cloying a faith and tolerance ("Jesus is cooling his heels right there at the door of your heart, and he's knocking," intones Harry Bebb. "All you got to do is open up and he'll enter in and sup with you"), the other meaning has a cutting edge ("Talk about your open heart surgery. Why, Jesus has got all the rest of them beat a mile. Once you open your heart up to him, I tell you it stays open").

But despite all precautions to the contrary, I am making it sound tense. And what you call it is up to you. "Open Heart" is a smile. You smile at Harry Bebb's marvelously imaginative vision of Herman Redpath's odyssey to his Happy Humming Grounds, with butter on his legs to protect him from the cold. You smile at the letter that Lucille leaves behind her: "Dear Jesus, I am writing you this just in case. How come they called you Jesus of all the other names in Scripture? They should call you Matthew, Mark, Luke, John. They are named with some of them. Jesusness sounds like it had vaseline on it to make it slip in case . . .

(Les riches heures de Lucille Bebb, Antonio calls it). You smile at the moment when Antonio's English lit class wakes up to "King Lear," which it had started out thinking of as "a boring fairy tale."

friends at ours by now.

"Don't be too disturbed by what happens to them in "Open Heart." True, old Herman Rappath finally dies and leaves Harry nothing but money to move to Connecticut and start up another church. ~~But~~ ~~that's~~ ~~all~~ ~~right~~ ~~because~~ ~~Harry~~ ~~can~~ ~~start~~ ~~his~~ ~~own~~ ~~church~~ ~~anytime~~ ~~he~~ ~~wants~~ ~~to~~ ~~and~~ ~~it~~ ~~will~~ ~~be~~ ~~a~~ ~~very~~ ~~fine~~ ~~one~~ ~~indeed~~ ~~and~~ ~~it~~ ~~will~~ ~~be~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~best~~ ~~place~~ ~~possible~~ ~~for~~ ~~him~~ ~~and~~ ~~his~~ ~~people~~ ~~and~~ ~~it~~ ~~will~~ ~~be~~ ~~a~~ ~~very~~ ~~fine~~ ~~one~~ ~~indeed~~ ~~and~~ ~~it~~ ~~will~~ ~~be~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~best~~ ~~place~~ ~~possible~~ ~~for~~ ~~him~~ ~~and~~ ~~his~~ ~~people~~ ~~and~~ ~~it~~ ~~will~~ ~~be~~ ~~a~~ ~~very~~ ~~fine~~ ~~one~~ ~~indeed~~ ~~and~~ ~~it~~ ~~will~~ ~~be~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~best~~ ~~place~~ ~~possible~~ ~~for~~ ~~him~~ ~~and~~ ~~his~~ ~~people~~ ~~and~~ ~~it~~ ~~will~~ ~~be~~ ~~a~~ ~~very~~ ~~fine~~ ~~one~~ ~~indeed~~ ~~and~~ ~~it~~ ~~will~~ ~~be~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~best~~ ~~place~~ 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~~very~~ ~~fine~~ ~~one~~ ~~indeed~~ ~~and~~

Revenue Service. Yes, Antonio's 16-year-old nephew sleeps with Antonio's wife, and thus threatens

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP).

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP).—A record auction price of \$62,500 for the work of an artist of the Ashcan School was paid for John Sloan's "Gray and Brass" at Parke-Bernet Galleries. The early 20th-century painting shows men and women in a touring car.

Another painting by Ashcan School artist William Glackens, "Café Lafayette," was sold for \$29,000.

Edited by  
**WILL WENG**

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

## SETTING THE TONE—By Martin J. Wargo

ACROSS	ACROSS
1 "— and Variations"	61 Aida's river
2 "— and Variations"	62 Rust, old style
3 "— Major"	63 "— in Sans
5 Bankirev	64 "— in Fazi"
7 Ioupa pines	85 Hill, force
11 Cumpare's first effort	90 Middle-
13 Lasephall	91 "—'s man
15 Esch-	92 Opers. harvina
17 Cerialta	12 W.W. I river
21 Chuplamana	13 Constant
23 "—'s passage (leaps)	15 Decant
25 Indian ape	17 Not performed
26 East. bushes	19 French river
28 "— least	20 Golden
29 Skrypton or moss	31 Garden shrub
3 Miller and	32 Desert ship
4 Bawid-	33 Elmly
5 Ptimders	Kerzhay puff
12 Medt. land	34 "— tree
14 Brit. W. H. craft	35 "— Collins
16 Brit. Clerks	37 What some
18 Tehaldi, e.g.	38 "—'s
20 "— in England	39 Turkish titles
25 Napoll's land	44 Cheer
27 "— in Capri	46 Dutch
32 Seasoned	philosopher
34 Vireplace fodder	90 Pol. artist
35 Glycerin Sp.	100 Glass even's
36 Purple, cadet	101 Camp's
1 Release	102 "—
38 "— percent.	104 Like memoirs of stars
43 Play a side-walk game	106 After Selon
45 "— down: Var.	107 "—
46 "—'s voice	108 Respect: Fr.
47 Myn. voice	109 U.S. vote
48 Indian repitce	110 Examiner's
49 "—'s role	111 Hawk
DOWN	DOWN
1 Handicaps, almost	12 Neighbor of Pol.
3 Knife handles	13 Lenz or
4 Bird: Phoebe	Philippe
5 Tied subject	14 "— me-downs of sorts
6 Racital place	15 Box-cars entries
8 G.L. address	16 "— "— kite
9 Tame: Ger.	17 "—s of
10 That — say	"— Lady"
11 "—'s word	20 Buler
"La Vie —"	21 "— Sulitz
	25 Church crest

[illegible]

DOWN		DOWN		DOWN		DOWN		DOWN	
22	Composer, poet	41	French heads	57	Met shy	74	Steals a home	91	China Sea gulf
23	French composer	42	English Jones	58	Light comes	75	China Sea gulf	92	China Sea gulf
24	Valley, in	43	Seriaty	59	Cop	76	Highly	93	Photocopy
25	Second	44	Conjecture	60	Arab prince	77	Vehicle	94	Shops
26	French exhibit	45	"A. Veris"	61	Arab prince	78	Vehicle	95	Shops
27	Thunder and	46	Gastic here	62	Ham ...	79	Vehicle	96	Shops
28	Adjust	47	Wishes	63	Ham ...	80	Vehicle	97	Shops
29	Thunder and	48	Wishes	64	Ham ...	81	Vehicle	98	Shops
30	Thunder and	49	Wishes	65	Ham ...	82	Vehicle	99	Shops
31	Thunder and	50	Wishes	66	Ham ...	83	Vehicle	100	Shops
32	Thunder and	51	Wishes	67	Ham ...	84	Vehicle	101	Shops
33	Thunder and	52	Wishes	68	Ham ...	85	Vehicle	102	Shops
34	Thunder and	53	Wishes	69	Ham ...	86	Vehicle	103	Shops
35	Thunder and	54	Wishes	70	Ham ...	87	Vehicle	104	Shops
36	Thunder and	55	Wishes	71	Ham ...	88	Vehicle	105	Shops
37	Thunder and	56	Wishes	72	Ham ...	89	Vehicle	106	Shops
38	Thunder and	57	Wishes	73	Ham ...	90	Vehicle	107	Shops
39	Thunder and	58	Wishes	74	Ham ...	91	Vehicle	108	Shops
40	Thunder and	59	Wishes	75	Ham ...	92	Vehicle	109	Shops
41	Thunder and	60	Wishes	76	Ham ...	93	Vehicle	110	Shops
42	Thunder and	61	Wishes	77	Ham ...	94	Vehicle	111	Shops
43	Thunder and	62	Wishes	78	Ham ...	95	Vehicle	112	Shops
44	Thunder and	63	Wishes	79	Ham ...	96	Vehicle	113	Shops
45	Thunder and	64	Wishes	80	Ham ...	97	Vehicle	114	Shops
46	Thunder and	65	Wishes	81	Ham ...	98	Vehicle	115	Shops
47	Thunder and	66	Wishes	82	Ham ...	99	Vehicle	116	Shops
48	Thunder and	67	Wishes	83	Ham ...	100	Vehicle	117	Shops
49	Thunder and	68	Wishes	84	Ham ...	101	Vehicle	118	Shops
50	Thunder and	69	Wishes	85	Ham ...	102	Vehicle	119	Shops
51	Thunder and	70	Wishes	86	Ham ...	103	Vehicle	120	Shops
52	Thunder and	71	Wishes	87	Ham ...	104	Vehicle	121	Shops
53	Thunder and	72	Wishes	88	Ham ...	105	Vehicle	122	Shops
54	Thunder and	73	Wishes	89	Ham ...	106	Vehicle	123	Shops
55	Thunder and	74	Wishes	90	Ham ...	107	Vehicle	124	Shops
56	Thunder and	75	Wishes	91	Ham ...	108	Vehicle	125	Shops
57	Thunder and	76	Wishes	92	Ham ...	109	Vehicle	126	Shops
58	Thunder and	77	Wishes	93	Ham ...	110	Vehicle	127	Shops
59	Thunder and	78	Wishes	94	Ham ...	111	Vehicle	128	Shops
60	Thunder and	79	Wishes	95	Ham ...	112	Vehicle	129	Shops
61	Thunder and	80	Wishes	96	Ham ...	113	Vehicle	130	Shops
62	Thunder and	81	Wishes	97	Ham ...	114	Vehicle	131	Shops
63	Thunder and	82	Wishes	98	Ham ...	115	Vehicle	132	Shops
64	Thunder and	83	Wishes	99	Ham ...	116	Vehicle	133	Shops
65	Thunder and	84	Wishes	100	Ham ...	117	Vehicle	134	Shops
66	Thunder and	85	Wishes	101	Ham ...	118	Vehicle	135	Shops
67	Thunder and	86	Wishes	10					







